

1848—Honolulu as it is—Notes for amplification

Gorham D. Gilman

Edited by Jean S. Sharpless and Richard A. Greer

The first impression generally received of Hon: as the stranger rounds Dimond Pt is that of disappointment. The hills and plains if in the summer season look

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Gorham D. Gilman was born in Hallowell, Maine, in 1822. At 19 he shipped on a vessel, arriving in Honolulu early in 1841. He found commercial employment, mastered the Hawaiian language, and pursued his career at several locations in the islands. For some years just before the journal reproduced here was written, he was in business at Koloa, Kauai. It is likely that Gilman set down his impressions of Honolulu while at sea on his way to California—lured thence by news of the gold strike. By mid-November he was in San Francisco. There he formed a partnership with Mr. Wetmore. But California proved a disappointment; in the spring of 1849 Gilman returned to Hawaii, settling in Lahaina, where he established a store and acquired property. This phase of Gilman's long life lasted until 1861. By then the whaling fleet, on which his prosperity depended, had deserted Lahaina, and Gilman returned to the U.S.

At Boston he entered the wholesale drug firm of Gilman Brothers. After making his home at Newton, Massachusetts, in 1865, he became a prominent citizen of that community. He developed an active interest in politics and served in both houses of the Massachusetts legislature.

Gilman retained connections with Hawaii and the West Coast (as late as 1902 he was vice-president of an organization of California pioneers). When Queen Kapiolani visited Boston in 1887, he was official interpreter for her entourage; for this Gilman received from Kalakaua a royal decoration. He became Hawaiian Consul-General for New England in 1893 after Queen Liliuokalani's deposition—a post which he held until the Territory of Hawaii was organized in 1900. After a 33-year absence, Gilman revisited the islands in 1894, an occasion on which he made an address on "Hawaii 50 Years Ago".

This introduces another aspect of Gilman's activities—those of collector and scholar. His library of Hawaiiana was one of the most extensive in the northeastern U.S.; it was supplemented by paintings, photos, and curios. As consul, Gilman rendered great service by giving illustrated (stereopticon) lectures on Hawaii—especially during the critical year of 1893. And the student of Hawaiian history owes him much. Besides the several journals he kept at various times, he produced a number of articles for Thrum's Hawaiian Annual. These reminiscences add greatly to our knowledge of Honolulu in the 1840's and 1850's.

Gilman died at Newton on October 3, 1909. [R.A.G.]

bare and barren—and burnt-brown by the heat of the sun—but as the vessel nears the anchorages the prospect is more pleasing the village of Waikiki amid its grove of Coconut trees—the long line of sand beach on which the surf gently rolls—and the white and thrifty look of Punahou the Mission school establishment—the larger houses in the city—come more & more distinctly to view while in the background rise the Green Mountains top'd with verdure—in every craggy and picturesque form.

Leaving the vessel at anchor two or three miles from shore—the bay is entered in the boats—the passage safe and commodious—there being 22 feet of water on the bar which—On either hand makes up and down the coast forming the protection of the harbor from the sea—on this reef the sea waves curl their tops and break the snowy crests and when old ocean is excited by a storm they crash and break with almost deafning roar—tho harmless—and it is of beautiful and exquisite music of a still evening to hear its reverberations—as it spend its strength on the coral rocks.

The first object that arrests the attention on approaching the shore, is the beautiful valley of Nuuanu situated just in the rear of the city and extending inland between two spurs of the Mountain. It is clothed with perpetual green and with its numerous cottages whose white walls peep forth from amid the shrubery has a cool and inviting appearance.

A little to the right stands Old "Punch Bowl"—with its long black guns and flag staff, like a sentinel keeping watch over the town below. Most conspicuous of the buildings, as you near the shore is The Palace The Bungalow (a private residence)—The Large Stone Church—the Catholic Church The Bethel—and some of the larger warehouses of the merchants while from various parts of town may be seen the consular flags of which there is quite a number—sailing past the Fort which stands at the head of the passage into the harbour—and whose walls bristle with guns—the boat lands at the wharf amid a crowd of boatboys and natives assembled to see the strangers. The first impression of the people as received from the motley crowd of men, women & children here assembled is not apt to be very favorable—their chattering like so many parrots quite amuses one.

The city is regularly laid out all the principle streets crossing at right angles cuts up the place into regular squares and makes it easy to find the way from one part to another without difficulty. The most of the streets are wide and pleasant the most unpleasant feature of them is, the high adobie walls which generally line either side sperating the yards & premises of the citizens from the street—these are often plastered and white washed and when the sun is bright the reflection of this light and heat is very unpleasant—but these unsightly walls are fast giving away to neat picket fences set upon stone foundations which while they protect the premises from the street—afford the passerby a pleasant view of the cultivated yards within and the residences amid the shrubery.

The streets present a bustling active appearance during business hours—merchants—and traders are busy transacting their business the drays loaded

with [illeg.] imported & for Export—the wharves filled with goods and all the machinery in motion of an active place. It is amusing to the stranger to stand and study the people as they pass before him—clad in every variety of costume. Some of which is unique in. If it is a hot sweltering day in summer he will be likely to see some native who has become possessed of an old cast off pea jacket, and with this on buttoned up close to the chin—and with neither pants draws nor stockings to cover his legs he will walk up the streets as dignified as possible. Another & quite as common sight is to see a man with a old hat shirt & vest on while his neither limbs have nothing but a pair of thick shoes upon his feet—but who is this? that with her silk parrasol comes by—she is dressed in the richest satin made like a loose dress worn by the laides at home an expensive Canton Crepe tied by two of the corners hangs upon her back—while her open work hose—her polished shoes and straw hat trimmed with two or three yards of Red Ribbons—or a wreath of natural flowers adorn her well combed head complete her toilet. It is only one of a large number of the young belles of the city—while next her follows—an old woman bent nearly double by age and rheumatism—with scarce clothing to protect her person—while a young urchin with nothing but Natures own plays alongside.

There has been a very great improvement in the appearance of the people in the streets in the last few years—a few years since & it was very common to see some stout backwoodsman from the other Islands walking thru the street clad only with the Malo and the Kehei*—and to have them come to the houses to offer the Potatoes & vegetables—and poultry for sale—but laterly they have been able to provide more and better clothing for themselves & as a general thing the most of the natives *in town* are decently dressed—It is supprising almost to see the amount of silks and other rich goods that are worn by the females for they dress much more and better than the males—for a half clad female without some article of foreign fabric is seldom or ever seen in the streets of Hon. I never saw but one of them clad in the ancient cloth & fashion —& she was just in from the backparts of Hawaii—and in an hour was genteelly fitted out by her friends. The females are very ambitious to appear well dressed and strive to imitate as far as possible the fashions set by the Queen & the other female chiefs—and a good many support themselves by the use of their needle being easy to learn and very good seamstresses and commanding good pay for their labour—another class are the wives of foreigners who are apt to sound the depth of their husbands purses to furnish their wardrobes—and a good many marry foreigners for no other reason than the command of his money often times the husband cannot put fifty words together correctly of the language of his wife & vice versa—but so long as the wife can find the purse open and she indulged all goes on smooth but when the husband put a check on “look out for squalls” as the old almanacs say. There are of course honorable

* malo—loin cloth. kihei—shawl.

exceptions, when the wife labours hard to maintain her part of the domestic arrangements and strives to make her husband a happy home and is a faithful mother—but I wander & have lost the *road*.

Broadway* is the principal street of the city—th'o there is not so much business done here as at some of the others but it is the widest & longest and the most of a thoroughfare & favorite resort, this street runs parallel with the harbour thro the whole length of the town—from the river on the most northern side to the plain on the South Eastern—& is two to three miles long. The only public building on this street in the center of town is the Bethel** which stands on a lot upon the street a short walk from the wharves and is well situated for the purpose for which it was erected. There are a number of stores but all of them retail establishments. Broadway of a Saturday afternoon presents a gay and amusing spectacle—Saturday being a general holiday—and the afternoon particularly so for all classes of natives they strive to press as much amusement possible into the few hours—between the Meridian sun. Consequently, they may be seen at an early hour on horseback—starting off in gay parties for a ride to some of the places of resort in the suburbs every half hour a very perceptible increase of their number may be seen—and at Four O'Clock the plain and valley roads are filled with equestrians riding at any rate from a wild race to the sober jog—and upon a variety of animals—From the noble horse proud to distinguish himself from the vulgar herd—to the demure looking donkey with two or three rouges of boys on his back who try in vain to urge him along—and some wag not to be out done mounts a half broken in steer and steers his way among the crowd by a single string attached to a ring in the nose of the animal. The women ride across the saddle and with their long flowing robe of silk or bright calico which conceals the leg of the rider—their loose dress—and head either ornamented with a wreath of Flowers or Feathers—or a strawhat with a good quantity of Ribbon flowing Cut quite a dash they are very expert riders indeed—and seldom got thrown & will accept a challenge to a race over the plain without the least hesitation and will ride fearlessly and ply the whip if likely to be beaten—as the sun sets the crowds turn to town, and now Broadway is all life—the streets are thronged with men & women all dressed out in their very best—lining the street its whole length it looks like a great gala day—they seem to enjoy the scene very much and their faces seldom can be seen to express more animation than as they pass & repass one another—among hundreds you scarce can find one that is not well dressed—the horseman & women make Broadway their point of display and come in in crowds or singly—and the bystanders amuse themselves by criticising the riders—like the crowd in the carnival some will be hailed with shouts of

* The present King Street.

** Destroyed in the Chinatown fire of April, 1886. It was located on what is now the makai-ewa corner of King and Bethel Streets. The Seamen's Bethel was established in 1833 by the chaplain appointed by the American Seamen's Friend Society.

laughter at their appearance—and then words of praise as some good riders go prancing by—women as well as the men enter this gauntlet of opinion & sometimes call forth loud applause. Soon His Maj's* coming is announced the streets are closed for his approach. He generally on this P.M. has some dozen or twenty in his train—he is a fine rider and makes appearance on horseback. All is hushed as he passes—and the crowds soon disperse to their homes.

Public Men and Public places

It is customary or was for it is somewhat declining for strangers to call upon his Excellency the Gov.r of the Islands. His headquarters and residence are within the Fort.**

Entering the large gateway at the foot of fort street—which is guarded by from one to half a dozen listless soldiers—and turning to the right a few steps—ascending a short flight of stairs, brings the visitor to the ramparts of the Fort and enables him to take the whole interior arrangement in at a glance. The Fort is a square level peice of ground enclosed by stone walls running round the four sides—and stands upon the sight of the ancient temple—the stones of which were used in construction—the outer and inner layer of stone are of the coral cut into regular blocks & laid up in mortar while between these is filled in solid with stone dirt &c—making a solid wall which presents a very neat appearance but which a few Paixham shot would soon shatter. But we are spending too much time in the ramparts without paying our respects to the Gov—a native having announced our approach—we are introduced into rather a low cieled room, about 30 feet long by 18 wide—and the furniture of wh is neat but simple. Two or three haircloth sofas against the walls—with a dozen of arm chairs about a long table in the center—a side board of the handsome Island wood—and a few pictures hung around the walls are all the furniture. We are not kept long in waiting before His Ex† makes his appearance—and with a very easy—perfectly at home air—receives his visitors. He appears to be about 45 or 50 years old of a full form stands very erect and is not too portly to move with ease and considerable grace. Time and care have sprinkled rather freely the silvery hairs upon his head but scarce dimmed the quickness of his eyes—which few care to meet when he is excited.

He converses freely partly in native and partly in English which he tries to speak and he succeeds very well indeed in making himself understood—and half an hour passes very quickly in conversing upon common place affairs about town.

Perchance his wife makes her appearance—if so we can but commend the Govs taste for she appears to be but 20 or 22 years old—& with very fair skin

* Kamehameha III.

** Built, 1816; demolished, 1857.

† Mataio Kekuanaoa, father of Kamehamehas IV and V.

and good features for a native. She dresses in the common native style of a loose satin dress with her hair neatly done up and often decorated with a wreath of flowers. She does not talk any English but to those who can address her in native she is pleasing & affable. Retiring from the room—the old Gent.—expressing a wish to walk round the ramparts sends an officer to accompany and point out the objects of note—which are but one or two—the first is a very large long Russian Cannon—which stands pointing seaward and which was purchased many years ago at an enormous price—the next the prison cells which are arranged the whole extent of the N. W. side these cells—have been considerably improved—but a few years since they were but of little security and like too many prisons in other lands they did more to corrupt than reform—by associating indiscriminately the hardened offender with those who are for the first time committed to durance vile. Most of the females—in fact nine tenths of them are in for violating the 7th Comt* the males for the same tho' a number for petty larceny and smaller derelictions. They seem a careless & thoughtless class—far from unhappy. There have been but two comittals for capital crimes within the last 8 or 10 years—one of two foreigners brot from Maui—who were acquitted—and the other of a man & Woman (natives)—who were committed for murder of the husband of the woman. They were regularly tried by jury—condemned—and executed in the presence of thousands who had assembled from all parts of the Isle to witness the execution—which was right by the principle gateway in the ramparts of the fort. The only other object of particular notice is an old cannon—much rusted and worn of about Three or four pound calibre—which is pointed out as the veretable piece which the Old Conqueror used with much effect at the battle of Nuuanu in which he gained the mastery of the Island of Oahu It is kept as a relic of the ancient times—and shown with some interest.

It was within the walls of the fort that the famous "Cession" took place to Capt Paulet of H.B.M.S. Carysfort and those who were present will scarce be likely to forget the scene which then transpired on the 25th of Feb 1843. H. Maj. Had been pressed day and night with scarce a moments rest—by those who had determind to possess themselves of the Islands—and as fast as H M yielded to one demand another even more unjust & frivolous then the preceeding was presented and urged with the utmost impudence and importunity—and demands for damages came so thick and fast as far to exceed H M power to meet even if he had had all the wealth of the place at his command—and to remove any doubt as to their ultimate end—His Subjection—and seeing no other source of clearing himself from the breakers which surrounded him he at last "ceded" the Islands "provissonly to "Queen Victoria" trusting that the righteousness of his cause would find protection and favor with her against a few ambitious and evil disposed adventurers. The preliminaries of the cession had been made on the Eve of the 24th and on the morning of the 25th a public crier—announced to the people the fact and that it would take place that

* Thou shalt not commit adultery.

morning. The officials were also notified by Mr. Simpson Acting Br Consul—that the English flag would be raised at 1 o'clock of that day. Before the hour arrived there was a large throng of people assembled in the fort square in the center of wh stood the flag staff upon wh His Maj National flag was floating. Near the hour of 10—a detachment of the troops or rather all of them from the "C" marched in and formed a squad around the Flag Staff—a little past 10—The veranda back of the Gov' room & wh commands the view of the whole square—was occupied by Lord George Paulet, Mr. Simpson came out and then the Premier—who as well as the boys could scarce command their tears. The Gov and several of the Chiefs were also about the platform. H. M. was the last to make his appearance—and it was some minuets before he could so command himself as to turn and address the assembled multitude composed not only of natives but a large part of the foreigners of the place were present making an effort—he turned to them and in a short impressive speech told them that the "Life of land was lost" for the present—but that he trusted that it would be restored again and that in the meantime he should remain their King as before. The Premier was bathed in tears hearing this speech and many eyes not wont to weep showed by their moisture the deep sympathy that was felt for HM in his trying stituation—after HMs speech GP Judd Esq Translator & Councilor to His Maj—read the articles of cession—and now all was completed but the exchange of flags—upon a signal from the Gov. The Hawaiian Flag which had floated in peace & security over the Islands since the conquest and which had been sufficient protection to all the well disposed who had resided beneath its folds—silently fell from its accustomed situation—and in a few minutes its place usurped by the bloody cross of England which was saluted—by the band with the air of "God save the queen"—while the ship & Fort saluted it with 21 guns. Thus was consummated the deepest scheme of mischief—perhaps ever laid against the power of the Relm and all to satisfy half a dozen Englishmen urged on by envy at the prosperity of the Americans residing here and used as the tools by an adventurer who had all to gain and nothing to loose and who with great skill and power of mind made others his instruments to secure his own personal ends and wh openly boasted a short time after of the fact—and calling those who had [illeg] his best friends & supporters—dupes and asses & he had obtained all he wanted of them.

Honolulu Hale

The Honolulu House—is the building in which the Govt Ministers have their offices—it is a well built building of coral stone quarried from the reef in front of the harbour and which is easily cut out in regular blocks generally about 30 in long and 18 wide and 4 thick & when they are well laid and pointed form a very handsome building material—most of the dwellings of the merchants—the Palace—& Govt houses and warehouses are constructed of this stone wh th'o soft when cut out soon becomes hard on exposure to the air. The Honolulu House stands on Merchant street—near the wharves and is centrally located—

it is surrounded by a heavy stone wall and over an arched stone gateway has a large crown gilt and painted. The small yard about it is very neatly laid out into little walks. It used to be called Haalilio House—the late Ambassador of the King who visited U. S. Eng. France & Germany—and died on his homeward passage. The first office that opens on the right as we enter is that of Dr G P Judd Esq “Minister of Finance” and the principal foreign personage in the Kings Service. Dr Judd, as he is more commonly styled inofficially came out to the Islands in 1828 in the capacity of Physician accompanied by his wife—and a number of other Missionary—on his arrival at the Islands he was stationed as Physcian to the station at Hon—and pursued his vocation very acceptably to all. The natives who are too poor to pay for the services of a medical attendant are constantly calling for medicine which was dispensed gratuitously to them by the Mission—and there being but one other regular Physcian who could be relied upon at all times the Dr found a large sphere of action It has also a large commodious veranda well shut in by venetian blinds and upon its top a look out. The chiefs who at that time were quite numerous were subject like others to the ills that the flesh is heir to, and often called upon the Dr. to attend, and prescribe for them and as they were mostly members of the mission churches at that period, they were in the habot of consulting & advising as to the ways & means of carrying forward the good work. The doctor was an attentive and kind physcian—and devoted himself studiously to his work—though I have been told by members of the Mission that he soon showed a predeliction for the society of the high chiefs—when he could be associated with them in carrying plans into execution—and that symptoms of the ambition that has placed him where he now stands developed themselves long before he took office. After the departure of M Bingham he was called rather more into public notice as an interpreter and translator for the Govt and in 1842 at the general yearly meeting of the missionaries for consulation and advice—He very unexpectedly to the other members—withdrawn upon his own responsibility from his connection with the A.B.C.F.M. & gave notice of his formerly entering into the service of His Maj. This movement on his part was the cause of a good deal of hard feeling in the minds of many of his brethren, and far from being approved of by them—many censuring him quite severely—and there has remained until the present day with some quite a number—a feeling that he inflicted a deep wound upon the cause of that King whom he came out to serve.

The Dr. however had thot of it for some time. Mr Richards who was then the only frgrn employed to counsell or advise with the King & chiefs found the work to arduous for him to do unaided and—probably had some little influence with the Dr. who knew also by sounding the feelings of his Brethren—that a change would be opposed—“took the responsibility”—and left the mission. He undoubtedly thought he might still be of service to the nation for whose sake he had come out—tho his sphere of action was changed—and far be it from me to impugn the motives that actuated the step th’o I fear that it was but as the beginning of the letting out of waters & that what ever may be urged

against his administration latterly was the [illeg] the growth of a feeling then latent.

Upon the Drs taking office—as Int & Trans. to the Govt—he was also constituted a member & head of the H. Treasy Bd which consisted of two other natives associated with him—at this time the financial affairs of the Kingdom were in a highly deranged and complicated state. Old debts contracted years since in Sandal wood times—accounts—that had been kept open for years—with now & then payments made—and such an intricate—& seemingly inextricable state of affairs as would have daunted a good many. But the Dr has (to judge from his character by his actions) the bumps of application & perseverance to perfection particularly the latter. When he once determines upon a course—he cannot be started—firm almost to obstinacy—and although possessed of a usual share of kind feeling and sympathy he seems to have allowed to be overclouded by a harshness and a dictatorial manner that makes all succumb to his measures. One of the first measures of Dr Judd in the financial matters was to introduce—a regular—methodical system of retrenchment reform & responsibility—previously each person in power from the lowest tax gatherer lived upon the spoils of his office, and but a tythe of the revenue came to the King except what was his personal emoluments from his estates. Now all of the officers were required to keep strict account of their receipts & expenditures—and report the same to the Treas Bd. Government orders were not negotiable unless endorsed by them—and—all the officers of Govt were placed upon regular salaries—wh were low—as most of the chiefs had the means of support from their own lands. When the salaries were being fixed in Council—of the Govt. and other high offices—The King says—what have you allotted me. The reply was nothing all is yours. His Maj. made immediation reply that he should lend all his aid & influence to the reform & shd take but a certain amount—which was named.

A well regulated system as circumstances would admit once started—the beneficial results were very soon apparent and the Dr had the satisfaction to see the [illeg.] entire success of his plans for discharging the public debt—at a much early day that was anticipated—he also saw the credit of the Govt which had been extremely low raised to the highest—and money offered on most liberal terms and to receive the commendation of all parties for his zeal, prudence and discretion in managing the affairs thus far—as yet there was no appearance of the ‘dictator’ a name since acquired—nor with this so much parade as has since been incorporated in the conducting the affairs of state.

In Feb. 1843—H.B.M.S. Carysfort commanded by Lord George Paulet—arrived at Hon—from Mazatlan—and was immediately boarded by Mr Alx Simpson—Actg Br Consul—this man has justly rendered himself obnoxious to the Govt by several acts of hostility and had made the public assertion that he possessed the influence and he would make the Govt suffer. This individual had been appointed by R Charlton Esq Eng Consul—to act while he should proceed to England to lay complaints vs the King & Govt—and who had departed in a manner wh few gent would stoop to. Keeping it a secret from even the Capt of the vessel till the vessel was outside the bar—when instead

of Simpson going as was supposed by his engaging & paying for passage—Charlton goes & S returns actg consul. The Govt who had seen so much enmity shown by S. to them refused to recognize him as consul and withheld an exequatur. Simpson found in Capt P a easy dupe & it seems that Charlton had also met His Lordship on the coast & filled his head with “greviances” & S found him ready to carry out his boldest plans.

The day after his arrival he sent a very impertinent note to the Gov. inquiring if the King had been sent for! Now the new arrival of a vessel of war was not such an important event in those times, as they once were—and the King unless wanted on public business probably carried no priv in particular for them then for others who visited his dominions—and was living at his beautiful little place at Lahaina on a distant Island. The Gov. replied in a polite note to Cap P. & informed him that his note was the first intimation he had recd of his desire to see His Maj. & he would send a sch to acquaint The King of the fact—which was done the same day. During the few days that elapsed between the sailing of the Kings vessel—and His Maj arrival—The U.S.S. Boston, Capt Long and much to the delight of the Am: by far the largest no of the Frgn Residents—and who sympathised deeply with the king & Govt—for threats of what was to be done by the Eng. Ship were not few nor silent. Dr Judd was threat^d with Irons—banishment &c—and even His Maj. was spoken of as being likely to submit to the disgrace of the first unless found very tractable—and willing to submit—and every grievance that had been suffered or imagined by a few restless spirits were raked from their places of oblivion & presented to *His Lordship* & went in to swell the list to be presented for redress. On the [17]th The King arrived in his yacht with the Queen Premier &c from Maui—as the vessel passed the “Boston”—her yards were manned & her cannon thundered forth a warm welcome—which she had also done to the flag on her arrival a custom—wh Lord G. saw fit to disregard but in passing the Carysfort not the slightest sign of respect was paid to His Maj. Upon his arrival he was met on the wharf by a large no of the most respectable residents who congratulated him on his arrival—and desired to show their confidence & respect for His Maj. in the difficulties that surrounded him. He was escorted by the Royal Guards to his residence near the fort and had barely had time to reach the house before an officer from the Carysfort presented a note from Cap P. demanding a “private interview”—“bringing his own interpreter.” The King informed him in a polite note the language of wh compared with a striking advantage to the note of Lord G—informed him—that Dr Judd was the confidential agt and interpreter of Govt and recommended him to consult first with him. This reply greatly incensed His Lordship & the consequence was a series of demands were prepared—and sent on shore about midnight—with the information that unless the terms demanded were complied with—the place would be fired upon at 4 p.m. next day.

Dr Judd in this time of trouble stood alone in the council Mr R & Haalilio having gone on a Mission to the US Gr B & France to secure the independence of the Islands wh they accomplished. It was the most trying time and the Dr sought advice from such tried friends as he could trust—and the night was

spent in trying to devise expedients to avert the threatened attack—and it was concluded to accede to the demands unjust in the extreme as they were—in hopes of being able to arrange matters more satisfactorily afterwards. Accordingly they notified Lord G. of their acquiescence and he unmanned his ship whose broadside he had brot to bear upon the fort—& the Fort saluted the Eng Flag—the Govt acknowledged Simpson &c &c On S. coming on shore he was cheered by a small party of Grog Shop Keepers & their satelites who were the most numerous class of his supporters—there not being *half a dozen* of influential persons who sided with him—yet his boast had continued—he had the *influence* & he used it.

After this transaction and act of humiliation—Lord G paid his visit to His Maj—and being amply supplied [by] S. the prime mover of the whole with demands. S. at once urged them upon His Maj—these demands were made regardless of law or justice sought to overturn decisions of the courts—and such if carried out could but bring upon His Maj the displeasure of other nations. It required all the skill and talent of Dr J to controll the ship of state and as fast as he could clear one breaker tho it was done at some cost, another rose in the way—and he could but [illeg.] the trap that was set for the Govt—vis its subversion to the Crown of Eng. He averted the evil day as long as possible, and every expedient tried that promised to afford relief but to no avail. It was said at the time that His Maj. feeling ever grateful to the U.S. for its uniform kindness & protection would have raised the Am: Flag—but Capt L did not feel authorized to use his force for its protection though to the credit of his officers be it said they were ready to a man almost to have defended the Am: or His Maj's flag to the last if necessary.

There being no other resort the Dr laid the plan before His Maj & Council of submitting—or s'ceeding the Island under protest & provisionally to Eng—thru Lord George—trusting to the clemency & uprightness of the Queen to restore them—and as the last and only expedient this measure was adopted.

After the "Cession" the Govt was carried on by a Comiss appointed by Lord G of himself, officers & tools and out of courtesy or necessity His Maj. who was represented by Dr. Judd. It was in this Comiss that the Dr was brought more personally into contact with Simpson & his tools for he had himself appointed as a "Secretary to the Comiss" so that he had still the rule & direction of affairs. The Comiss made free use of the public funds—credit &c and would have gone to far greater length but the Dr was firm and as he held the keys and was the head manager he could place some check upon them. They threatened—and tried to intimidate but they could not move him—and tho his friends considered him in personal danger yet he appeared the same collected individual. The only act for safety I know of was his using the Royal Tomb as his secret office where he kept the archives of state and to wh he could retire and write or devise his means to meet his ends—and where he enjoyed a security he scarce could find elsewhere. After acting with the Comiss two months and a little more he withdrew in behalf of the King under protest—and allowed Lord G to take the whole responsibility. The [illeg.]—or "The Times of Lord George" as the natives call it—will long be remembered

—as a time when wickedness and vice walked unabashed and found high encouragement.

During these months of misrule and of dark prospects in which the political horizon seems shrouded with gloom the Dr. had a good deal of sympathy from a large majority of the foreign residents including the Eng agts of H. B. Co.* & all the principle merchants. Com. Kearney U. S. S. Constellation also who on the early part of July took a decided stand in the favor of the native Govt. and wishing to salute the native flag was obliged to make one as Lord G had carried out his ends of complete subversion as to destroy all the Hawaiian flags or cut them up into English ones. The Com encouraged the Dr. in his course and would have afforded any assistance in his power. But there was a rich triumph or day of rejoicing in store for him who had been in such troubled and tempestous times. In the latter part of the Mo of July, H.B.M.S. Dublin Rr Ad Thomas ard from Valpo** where he had recd the news of Lord Ps act of aggression & he had sailed immediately for the Islands—everyone felt as if he would exert a powerful influence either for weal or woe to the Islands as he might either countenance or disapprove the rash doings of Capt P [illeg] it was hailed as a favorable & auspicious omen when The Ad. solicited in a manner both Gentle & Respectful an audience with the King—and on the eve of the day in the PM of wh it was had—the most joyful news ran like wildfire thru the place. The Ad has offered His Maj. the unconditional restitution of his Islands Govmt all all and set at naught the “Provisional Cession of Lord G. The 31st day of July was named by as His Maj. on which he would receive the restitution of his Sovereignty—flag and Islands at the hands of the Ad. The morning of that day was inauspicious the rain fell in torrents—but it proved a blessing for about 9 AM it cleared off the air was purified and cooled by the rain while nature put on her pleasantest smiles and at 10 o'clock large numbers of the people were flocking to the plain S.E. from the town at the foot of Punchbowl hill which spot† had been selected as the place of the Ceremony. A long line of troops from the “Dublin” and “Carysfort” were upon parade and made a good appearance with their bright equipments and high Col^d uniforms the bands in attendance. A little past 10 His Maj & Suite arrived upon the ground escorted by his own guards who had been disbanded by Lord George. The Admiral was already there & also the diplomatic Corps. The greetings between the Olde & Gallant Admiral and His Maj. were very cordial—and at a given signal from the Ad: who step forward with the King—the King’s standard was once more unfolded to the breeze above him while the Cannons of the troop & the bands hailed His Majesty as King in all his former prerogative. From one fort to the other the tidings quickly spoke and the Eng Flag fell as silently as Five Months previously had the Hawaiian—while that reinstated in its rightful station was hailed with delight. From the field His Maj & Suite retired to prepare

* Hudson’s Bay Company.

** Valparaiso.

† now known as Thomas Square.

for attendance at Chapel in the PM. at which place he appeared with his officer guards and surrounded by a large concourse of his people. Divine service was performed by the Clergymen of the town and His Maj. in a short speech made know to his people that "the life of the land" had been restored to him.

Dr. Judd then read the "Articles of Gr &c" from His Maj. and the documents of the restoration. It was a proud day for Him and his manner evinced the feelings of his heart. The Kingdom was once more upon an established footing & tho' the accession of the Queen was then unknown yet it was simply concluded that Ad: Thomas had but acted understandingly of the Genl views of his Govt.

Shortly after this happy termination of the troublesome times of Sir George the Dr was appointed "H.H.M. Secy of State"—and appeared under uniform. His labours in this dept were vexatious and trying and as he saw himself becoming firmly and securely fixed in his Commanding Situation—he began to assume the *perhaps* necessary importance of a person of his consideration. In '44 A Mr. John Ricord ard at Hon from Oregon with documents certifying his belonging to the legal profession. This Man the Dr. at once employed and his influence over the Dr in all matters where law was requisite was soon manifest and in other things also he seemed fast gaining an ascendancy over the Dr. to the exclusion of other & older friends who could but see and feel the withdrawal of confidance which in a short time was most complete and there were soon two new parties created in Hon never before known viz the Partizans of Dr Judd and the opponants of his measures—the former was composed of those who had taken office under the Drs management & were reaping the benifits therefrom—and the latter composed of many of the Most Respectable Residents who tho' having no voice in Govmtal affairs exerted some influence in the Community. In '46 Mr. Ricord produced his celebrated "Organic Acts" for the formation of Govt more systematically and in accordance with other powers. In the new organization of a Cabinet—the Dr took the keys of the Treasury—being created Minister of Finance, the Ha. Treas. Bd. ceasing to exist. It has been alleged that the Dr. has always had a strong inclination for this branch of Govt—but how just the insinuation I will [not] undertake to say. Certain it is that the appearances now & what they were when but an Int & Trans are widely different—but then that may be accounted for by the increased prosperity of the Govt wh will warrant her "ministers" to take corresponding situations.

Altho the Dr is "Minister of Finance" only, de jure—he is a prime mover of the whole affairs of the Kingdom in its *internal* relations.

From the fact of the Drs so successfully—bringing their financial affairs into a state of soundness and above par from the mountain of confusion with which they were covered—From the fact of the successful termination of the reference to Queen V of the Provisional Cession—and from the manner in wh the Dr has seemed to bring the Govt into favorable notice—and above all from his facility of intercourse his command of the language—he is able to maintain fearlessly almost his position and most carefully guard the entrance

to his Maj. while all the help wh he has and is receiving loose all their part of the executions of plans by being transmitted thro him. He has had apparently the fullest of unbounded confidence of the Chiefs as a body tho' some have bitterly opposed him secretly for fear of his influence against them as they must have some foreigner to transact their business with foreigners.

The Dr has managed to acquire a pretty handsome property since he left the Service of the Mission—the first principal acquisition of wh was of a piece of very valuable ground bordering the harbor wh was given him by the Gov for sundry "Services rendered during 13 years past"—the whole of wh time he was a Missionary—the rules of wh body strictly forbid receiving any recompense for services to appropriate to themselves of any of the members. But the Dr has kept his—& it has become very valuable he has also other lands—houses &c—and appears to be enjoying the comforts as well as cares of State. He has not been without the faults and failings of the flesh and has made many bitter enemies—there are a good many of his acts, or acts carried on under his cognizance which it is hard to reconcile with the principles he formerly professed. There seems to be a strong desire for power—and a controlling influence and a determination to make all bend to his will of what he deems best—and he pursues with unfaltering determination any course he lays out for himself whether it be to crush others—or to carry out a favorite scheme. He sometimes finds restraints thrown in his way by other members of the Cabinet which ill accord with his feelings but he is sometimes tho rarely overpowered. He is certainly a remarkable man—for tho to appearance not prepossessing—rather the contrary—& without any particular political experience—he has managed the affairs of the Nation better perhaps than any other individual who could be found then—up to the present time. He has recently been impeached by some of the Employees of the Hon. House for Maladministration of the public funds—peculation &c—and the charges have made a good deal of excitement in that community.*

The next office in the H. House is occupied by His Highness the Premier & Minister of the Interior—who will be described in another place.

Opposite to the Minister of Int.s office is the room occupied by the late Minister of Public Instruction, Rev. Wm Richards. This lamented public officer closed his earthly labours in the month of [Nov.] '47 after having been for many years the constant—faithful and indefatigable servant of His Maj—he was the first Foreigner who had an appointment under His Maj of a diplomatic nature—and he lived to see the King and Nation whom he ardently loved placed upon an apparently solid foundation—and taking a stand among the Nations of the earth. After years of labour alone and unaided with almost insurmountable obstacles to overcome he left the Islands on a Mission to the Courts abroad. He returned from a successfull endeavor and entered as zealously as ever His Maj. Service to benifit the Nation and took charge of the dept of Pub Inst. a post he was admirably adapted to fill—and which

* One of a series of attempts to drive Judd out of office. The Doctor remained in the cabinet until September, 1853. No charge of financial dishonesty, or rumor of same, was ever proved at this time or later.

department had suffered much from want of a person to devote their whole time to it—and being of no slight importance to the welfare of the Nation—he applied himself too much to the multiplied labours that pressed upon him—for he was also connected with several posts under Govt.—and had a great deal of translating to do. His health failed him—the first attack was before the King in Privy Council from wh he never recovered but gradually sunk away till death released him, having worn out his life for the King & Country.

The present “Minister of Public Instruction” is the Revd Richard Armstrong—for many years a missionary of the A.B.C.F.M. in which situation he has laboured with great acceptance, and apparently much good. Since the departure of Revd Mr Bingham he has performed the duties of pastor to the 1st Church*—worshiping in the “Kings Chapel” as it is called—in his duties as a minister and pastor he enjoyed as large and interesting a field in point of numbers as any other missionary and his people were very much attached to him—he was peculiarly happy in his manner and mode of imparting instruction and would command attention when others would fail. Before the death of Mr Richards the King looked about for someone to fill his place—and there was no one who appeared better calculated than Mr A. to whom he offered the situation. But Mr A hesitated to accept immediately—leaving his pastoral charge unprovided—and at the Govt Meeting in May ’48 he made known his situation. Some [illeg.] he should leave the Board—others a majority opposed but he deeming it a call of duty decided to withdraw from the Bd and did so and accepted the Ministerial chair by so doing he has caused a good deal of opposition—but he seems to have taken a conscientious step, and he has but entered another branch of the same kind of service as before—where he can be the means of carrying forward the same principles which he promulgated from the pulpit and there does not seem to be a fitter man who could have been found to take the station.

Leaving the lower floor of the house and ascending a flight of stairs leads the way to the second story which has a spacious veranda—affording a fine view of the harbour and shipping—upon the right of the hall that runs thru the building is the office of His Ex the Min of Frgn Rela Rob. Creighton** Wyllie—who tho first upon the list of the Ministry and ranks the others is not least tho he comes last in order as I describe them—M Wyllie is a native of Scotland—of which fact he may in common with his Countryman justly be proud—he received a liberal education studied the profession of medicine & was styled Dr. Leaving his professional walks he embarked in coml enterprizes and was for some time in India. In 1840–42 he was sent to Mexico by the holders of her bonds in London, as an agent to look after their interests there. He came to the Islands in Compy with Gen. Wm Miller who came out as H.E.M. Consul Genl for the Pacific Isllds—in 1844–5. He acted for a little while as Secy to Genl Miller—who left him as Pro Consul while he

* Kawaiahao.

** Crichton.

made a visit of several months to the Southern Islands. It was about this time that Mr W published his valuable notes in the "Friend" at Hon: which were highly spoken of and received much commendation for the liberal and sound advice they contained upon matters interesting to the Nation—in points of National policy and internal affairs as well as agricultural & commercial.

Mr. Wyllie accepted the ministerial appoint wh he now holds from His Maj in [Mar.]-184-[5] and has filled this station as ably and as acceptably as any public officer—and has thus far given His Maj little reason to regret having confided to his care the managment of his Foreign Relations with the greater powers with whom he is called more or less in Contact by commercial and other interests. Mr Wyllie has had the honor to be the only person who has conducted the Treaty regulations with the foreign powers—and has received some valuable presents from Some of the Crowned heads—for the facility with which he has aided the negotiation of treaty stipulations honorable both to the Hawaiian nation as well as those who have thus testified their approbation of his official acts. He has ably conducted several vexing and important diplomatic questions to a close—and seems to have secured so far as in his power the well establishment of the relations intrusted to his management. A fact which ought to be recorded as much to Mr Ws disinterestedness in his service to HM is the fact that from the first few years he refused to receive any compensation—for his services being able from means of his own to maintain the dignity due the station.

He has now come in possession of a beautiful country seat in the valley*—where he resides—and has been successful to a high degree in giving a very favorable impression to the Community and is a Gent that is much liked and respected. He seems devotedly attached to the interests of H.M. & to serve him most faithfully. It is ascertained by some that he is seeking in a private manner to introduce British ascendancy and subvert the Native Govt. and that the correspondence wh he has at times with the Rept of that Nation—and wh savors of a little harshness or determined spirit on the part of Mr W as opposed to Gen M. is but a cloak and assumed manner to delude the King and public.

This is a grave charge & so far as I have had oppy to judge wholly groundless. Mr W seems to be a Gent of honor in every respect—and would scorn to think of such baseness—such must be the opinion of any unprejudiced observer. Nevertheless it requires talent of no common order to carry on such a work and there may be reasons working that the public knows nothing of that might induce such a Judas like course—but as I said before—there is not so far as publicity is given to the movements of the ministerial dept ought to give cause for alarm—at any rate so far as the future can be judged from the past His Maj. may safely trust the management of His Frgn Relations to him who now fills that chair—and if he secures all his ministers—who will labour so devotedly and disinterestedly—He may account himself more

* "Rosebank" in Nuuanu Valley.

fortunate than the most who wear the Crown.*

The other rooms of this floor are occupied by Clerks and under officers of the Govmt. But one of the rooms has acquired some little interest from the fact of having been the office of the Island celebrated John Ricord. This individual landed upon the shores of the Islands an adventurer from Oregon in 1844—of his life previously to his appearance here is of no consequence tho' some dark insinuations are thrown out of want of integrity in his profes.

Immediately or a few days after his arrival—to use his own words—“Signed the Tem pledge—took the oath of allegiance was made Atty Genl & lived with the King”. Taking his start from this he soon rapidly advanced himself in the good graces of Dr J—the then Sec of State and started a new and different policy from what had been formerly so successfully and quietly pursued—Law in four vols beside “half of the Editorials of the Poly” were produced from his fertile brain—of one thing he has earned the credit—*indefatigability*—he worked day and night. So much so that his health was impaired—and it was said by his friends his mind affected certain it is that on the arrival of a cooler—calmer man—Rs influence waned—he was allowed to take back his “Oath” & quietly departed—His Course like a Meteor—Blazed up suddenly and for a time alarmed some & tho' it affords some light yet is not desired—and set or vanished is soon forgotten and mens minds relieved. R has left a name but whether enviable is a question** Such are the parts of the Hon: House. The Headquarters of the Cabinet. *Govt Press*. Within the same premises in wh the Hon: House is situated stands a small plain two story stone building the lower part of which is used by the Govt Printing office The upper as offices. This establishment was first brought out by an Am. who started the Polynesian newspaper as an independent paper—under the patronage of the Foreign Community at the Islands.† Having a happy facility at writing his paper gave much satisfaction and was the most interesting and largest paper in the N Pacific. On the 4th July '44 its editor—foreswore his native Country “in particular”—and took the oath of allegiance to His Maj. a new idea just introduced by Mr Ricord with the change of his nationality he also took the press wh passed into the hands of Govt and became its organ at not a trifling expense—for while it was of apparently of little or no use to the Govt during the year it sunk \$2000 and it could have had all its necessary work done for $\frac{1}{4}$ of that amount.

It was made the organ for advocating the oath of allegiance which was never a popular thing and very seldom if ever taken but as the means of obtaining situations with emoluments—and it was used as such for the first two years most every person who took it had some office or inducement held out as an inducement. It has also most severely attacked individuals in their

* A judgment fully justified by Wyllie's career. This able and devoted servant of the Hawaiian monarchy died in office in 1865.

** R. S. Kuykendall's verdict: “. . . in spite of serious faults, Ricord performed services of great and permanent importance to the Hawaiian kingdom.”

† James Jackson Jarves.

private character and its editor won rather an enviable notoriety with a majority of the Foreign Residents. He was keen and cutting in his sarcasm—bitter in his irony and unshrinking in his course—and displayed much talent in the management of the paper—but his course was not popular. The Govt Laws, Blanks, reports, &c issue from this press—as well as the “Polynesian” and “The Friend.” The former is now under other charge* and more liked. The latter edited by the Seamens Chap** is devoted to Seamen mostly.

Custom House

A short distance from the Govt House and standing upon the valuable wharf lot given to Dr. Judd “for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to me in hand paid” is the Custom House.† It is a noble large three story Coral stone building neatly pointed and made fire proof. This work was done by natives under the superintendence of the enterprising mechanic who does most of the Govt work—and is a noble building tho showing to a very poor advantage, standing alone close by the water side with no other buildings near it—it does not strike the eye so pleasantly as if set further back upon the spacious ground inland of it. It is the depot for all bonded goods—and has spacious storeroom. The Collector Genl of Customs Wm Paty Esq who is also the Collector for the port of Hon: has his offices in this building. The amt of business done thru the Custom House is considerable & affords quite a revenue—by the last report of the Collector. The amt of duties paid was near \$50,000. The amt of native produce ex \$68,500 and the amt of supplies furnished to whale ships in their recruits was 140 000 \$—showing that the whaling fleet is of great importance to the Island—as they leave a larger sum than any other class. There is a good deal of complaint among all classes of the difficulty attending getting mdze thru the C. H. that there are so many “forms” “blanks” &c that it is very vexatious to all who are called there on business—and that the situation is used as one of espionage and turned to personal advantage. Such is report and it is quite general. The Min of Fin and Collector are said to speculate largely upon information thus obtained.

Courts & Judiciary

In the back part of the city and adjoining the Catholic Ch: are the Court Hs. The principal one, where the Monthly Court is held, was formerly a dwelling house but is now used for Judicial purposes, while a stone building is being erected near the Fort.‡ His Hon: Judge W. L. Lee who is the presiding judge at the Monthly Courts, is a gentleman of very good legal attainments, Mild and gentlemanly in his official & private character & much

* Charles E. Hitchcock, appointed director of the government press and editor of the *Polynesian* in January, 1848.

** Rev. S. C. Damon, who edited *The Friend* from January 1, 1843, to the end of 1884.

† Built, 1848; demolished, 1904.

‡ Completed, 1852; demolished in December, 1968. A model is in the lobby of the new Amfac Building on Bishop St.

respected by all the Com: He is the head of legal matters since the departure of Mr. Ricord and given far more confidence & Satisfaction—being Cool Self possessed & dignified—& allowing nor assuming the dictatorial which has too much disgraced the Haw. Courts before he took his seat upon the bench. The bench of all other departments of Govt should be left free & unembarrassed by intimidation or restraint—and so soon as political influence of those in power is brought to bear upon the judge there is an end of all confidence that justice will be found in cases where Govt or individuals high in office are parties interested. That such has been done is too clear to admit of denial—& the time has been when individuals would suffer rather than appeal to the Courts when there was little hope of obtaining a decision upon facts. Although generally the cases were brought before a jury—either the charge of the judge or some of the other machinery of the court would be put into operation to procure a verdict as would be desirable. Since H. H. Judge Lee has been placed at the head of affairs the public confidence has been much restored and his decisions generally give satisfaction to all parties for justness & truth—and there is not near the unpleasant hostile feeling that was too predominant in the Community in both parties.

His Hon: Judge L. Andrews one of the “Superior Judges” was Judge Lees predecessor in the Monthly Court. He is a man of strict conscientiousness but of little legal ability having been a clergyman—& paid but little attention to legal matters till his appointment to the bench—and the want of confidence that was felt while in that situation was not attributed to him as the Atty Genl—who was self constituted his advisor & whose advice he was bound not only to seek but follow—hence when the case was defended or advocated by the Atty Genl he would plead as a lawyer & advise as Atty Genl & the decisions generally were certain to be in his favor. Judge As situation could have been anything but a sinecure while in that situation. He now holds appt as one of the Superior judges and is engaged in passing from Island to Island to hear appeals from the lower courts his associates are Judge Lee & some of the most intelligent natives. In the same premises is the Police Court of Hon. of wh J R Jasper Esq is Police Judge this is held daily for the trying of the minor offenses against the Municipal laws—a “Court record” and report would afford some amusing accounts. The principal crimes are Fornication—drunkenness & petit larceny—appeals from this Court can be made to the “Court of Oahu” which takes place every month as above stated. The cases come on as docketed before a jury—drawn to serve the term usually three or four days at the most—in case the difficulty is between frngs the jury is foreigners if a native is a party half natives & half foreigners are taken. The Marshall of the Island is Ex Off Sheriff* and discharges his duties very acceptably to all parties.

Royal School

One of the most interesting places for a stranger to visit is the Royal School establishment. This institution was opened in 1840—under charge of Mr and

* Henry Sea.

Mrs Cooke members of the Am Board—for the purpose of giving the children of the higher chiefs an education that should fit them to be able to fill the important station that they would be probably be called upon to occupy—in a manner—that sh be equal to the wants of the people and the numerous and increasing class of Forngns. To this end the establishment was of the nature of the boarding school—and the children that were placed there were given up to the entire care of their teachers so far as their studies habits manners of living &c were concerned. The Parents being expected to furnish them food & clothing & incidental expenses.

The schollars at first numbered about Ten—several of whom had been for some time under the entire influence of natives—and whose wills had known no restraint—and whose every wish whether for good or pernicious objects was too apt to be complied with—and in whose nature some of the evil seeds had all ready been sown.

The school opened under favorable auspices with the fullest confidence of the Parents who gladly availed themselves of such an oppy for their chiledn to acquire a better education then they could command.

The selection of the Teachers was a very happy one and wh has given no cause of regret from the first—but on the contrary has been a source of pleasure that they should have been chosen—and they have most happily continued to share the confidence of their Royal patrons who evince increased interest in the Institution. The buildings are located in a retired spot near the Palace and adjacent to its grounds—removed from the noise & bustle of the town and the streets—it affords that seclusion that was and is esential to the success of the founders of the School. The grounds about the house are under neat cultivation & ornamented with the bright silvery leafed Kukui tree and flowering shrubs. The main building is a build of Adobies—and of one story—surrounding a Court in old Spanish style—and the rooms open from the Court which is kept closed and green with a pretty carpet of grass. The building itself has nothing striking in its appearance—and is rather too low and plain to be even attractive. During the progress of the main building there was commendable zeal exhibited by some of the parents in forwarding the work and some wh claimed kin with Royal Blood aided with their own hands as well as by their servants in the erection of its walls. The schollars also assisted and the Heir Apparent help to build the House that was to be his home while obtaining his education. The entrance to the Court is thru wide folding doors—and upon the right hand is the reception room—and sitting room for the family—and private apartments of Mr & Mrs Cooke on the opposite sides are the Rooms of the pupils now numbering Thirteen—three having left during the year. Of those now remaining seven are males and Six female from the ages of Eight to Nineteen. Of the male pupils the eldest Lot Kamehameha* is prospective Govr of the Island of Maui—of which his Step Father was hereditary Govr at the time of his decease—& who left his lands

* Later Kamehameha V.

to his adopted son. The second is Alex Rihoriho* a young man of 17—and who is the adopted son of His Maj & named by heir apparent. He is one of the best scholars in the school and promises to be an active and capable individual, and one from whom much may be expected his natural perceptions are quick—and a vigorous inquiring mind that seeks the why & wherefore and seeks to understand the reasons of things presented to his consideration. He is perfectly at Home in the Eng. lang composing & writing it with almost the facility of an educated young master at home. The other lad deserving of notice is Wm Lunalilo** the son of the late premier—who tho not so active as the other—is yet a fair schollar—and one who is easily influenced. His property is one of the largest of any of the pupils & the largest but one. The other boys are the sons of high chiefs—who are yet quite lads.

Of the young ladies—the eldest is Miss Bernice Pauahi—whose parents are both of high rank tracing their descent from the Old King of Hawaii at the time of the discovery of that Island by Capt Cooke. She has always been more under Forgn influence than most of the other pupils of her age. She was a very favorite adopted child of the Q Kahumanu or Kinau—daughter of the Conqueror—and who was a strong friend of the mission & her young charge was early placed within their influence. She is now a young lady & combines a well cultivated mind with much grace of person, and although not privileged with what is termed a “finished” education in modern style, she would win golden opinions in any circle. She is of middle stature—of light complexion—and much ease of manner—plays & sings very prettily, and will adorn any station she may fill in her native land—being probably the best educated of all the Hawaiian girls.

Miss Victoria† is the step-sister to Miss B. & own sister to the two elder boys Lot & Alx who are the children of Kinau by Kekuanaoa the Gov of Oahu Kinau died while Victoria was quite young—and confided her to the charge of her Father but more particularly to Mr John Ii & wife—who have ever had her under their entire charge—subject only to Mr & Mrs C with whom they live & are associated as assistants. Victoria is or was heir apparent to the Premiership whence she has been styled the Princess—but the ancient custom introduced by the Conq of a female premier has been broken in upon by H. M. in the apt of J. Young on the decease of the late premier who acted only as a regent during the minority of Victoria—and it is very problematical if she is ever called to fill that high station She has grown up wholly under the care of Mr & Mrs C and the Eng: lang is as her native tongue & she even understands it better than the language of her native land. She is a very pleasant and intelligent young miss not yet entered her teens—and who affords grounds for high expectation as her character becomes developed. She inherits some of the noble qualities of her distinguished mother & will undoubtedly do much to influence the people of her nation if she should ever

* Later Kamehameha IV.

** Later King Lunalilo.

† Princess Victoria Kamamalu (1838–1866).

fill any station of eminence. She as well as her step sister are general favorites with not only all classes of their own people, but of those who visit them or form their acquaintance and if the Islands remain under the present dynasty these four individuals will probably be called to fill its highest stations.

Of the other young misses—one is a descendant of old Mr John Young—who was detained by the old King & taken into his service—she is the adopted daughter of Dr Rooke—who is connected by marriage with this family—she is a young miss just entering her teens—and of an interesting appearance and one who attracts much attention—tho not so interesting as the eldest of the young ladies.* The other is quite a young miss but of a quick bright eye and good capacity but unfortunately crippled in a slight degree thro sickness in childhood. The other and the last is the adopted daughter of John Ii who has been in the school the last few years—and who appears to be a pleasant and amiable young lady.**

The female pupils seem to be very strongly attached to their teacher Mrs Cooke—and she certainly has well grounded reason to be proud of her pupils—and who show conclusively that she has spared no pains to impart wh she had the power to command that would induce to their happiness—make them fitted to fill the stations wh their birth confers upon them. Possing a well balanced & regulated mind with much tact & discretion and also a manner that induces both confidence & esteem she has succeeded in a rich degree in imparting a portion of these happy traits to some of her pupils at least. Those of the number who have left demand a passing notice as they have been of the older pupils & grown up with the school. The first that left was Master Moses†—the elder Br of L. Alx and V. The habits & tastes of this young man were quite firmly fixed as he had been wholly under native influence which is not the best adapted to instruct a young mind in the paths of virtue. Moses however was not naturally a viscusly—nor maliciously inclined—& He remained at the school enjoying and improving its advantages in a manner creditable both to himself & his instructors—till his health and other circumstances induced his Father to take him from school and he has since lived with his Father at the Fort. He looks feeble—as if he did not enjoy good health. He is the prospective Gov of Kauai—having the same claims as his Brother to the Island of Maui—but his health would not allow his taking the charge even should other weightier objections be removed.

The two female pupils who have left were two sisters—who had been educated at the school and remained in it until they were married.‡ These two are of an ancient family wh was formerly of rank and importance among the other high families—but adversity and losses have taken from them the most of their lands and influence—they however are acknowledged by the Court as of rank but have not the means of supporting it. The two misses

* Emma Rooke, later Queen Emma, wife of Kamehameha IV.

** Polly Paaina, daughter of Henry Lewis and Kekala (also the mother of Emma).

† Moses Kekuaiwa (1829-1848). Expelled, February, 1847.

‡ Abigail Maheha (daughter of Namaile and Liliha) and her half-sister Jane Lalau.

were pleasant agreeable young ladies—of good capability—and who made considerable advances in their studies particularly the elder wh was a Compan of Miss B.s and who like her played & sang as well and painted and drew very prettily—and gave evidence that their teachers had not been remiss in the discharge of their duties to them but done all they could to fit them for life.

Attached to the principle building is a large garden that is very neatly arranged and laid out into walks—bordered with flowers. In one part of this garden is situated the schoolroom—a pleasant apartment for study. The branches taught as similar to those in a good school in the U.S.—from the young pupil with his easy lessons—to the higher branches of mathematics—Astronomy—Chemistry &c—with exercises in Composition & declamation. The study hours are in the forenoon and PM—while the Morning & Eveg are devoted to some healthful amusements—riding particularly—in which they all excel. The evenings are spent in a social manner with reading or Music and entertaining their numerous friends. Having seen a good deal of distinguished society from the visits of Gent from abroad They appear easy—and at home.

Although they seldom associate with the people they are much thought of by them—and their appearance is always hailed with pleasure—and they evidently have their affections and will have their cordial support—when they shall appear upon the sphere of action—the people look to them for their future rulers—it is to be hoped that they will not be disappointed.

The associates of Mr & Mrs Cooke deserve notice for they are deemed by all as pattern Hawaiians and of some worth. John Ii and [illeg.] were formerly attached to the retinue of Kinau—the 2d Premier—a chief of Blood Royal and one whose word was the law of the land. John Ii by his unbending and strict integrity had won the confidence of the haughty Queen & never having had reason to repent of reposing the fullest confidence in him in weighty or minor matters she gave to him & his wife who was a fit companion to him and of the same upright tho milder & more womanly character, the charge of her young daughter Victoria—when she lay about dying. This charge they have most faithfully complied with and both of them have never left her for a single night since they recd her. John Ii is the most important civilian in the nation and is wholly a self made man. Having had a good education at the Mis: Sem: early embracg the Christn Relign and adorning to a high degree his profesn he has & does enjoy the fullest confidence of the King who looks to him for his advice & council in all times of doubt and need—and his council is eagerly sought tho' never forced upon his friends. One of the remarkable traits is his humility—and unostentatious appearance never makg the least show in dress or appearance—and even on occasions wh call for some distinguishing badge—his is the most simple—and plain. He is kind and gentlemanly in his intercourse—of a quick mind—and a deep thinker—and of uncommon penetration for a native well gifted in fluent speech in his native language—and an able orator—claiming & fixing deep attention by the clearness & force of his reasoning. He is one of the members

of the Privy Council—where his influence is of much weight and always upon the side of law & order virtue & religion. He takes also an active interest in the religion of his Countrymen striving to impress & honor it—and officiates often as Chaplain to the King. In these duties he is fearless—& unsparing in his denunciation of sin in all places. All in all—he is *the* man and his place cannot be filled by any other native living—either in his social religious or political relations & influence.

The Palace

The residence of His Maj. or, as it is called the “Palace” is located in a fine situation—and amid spacious grounds it stands facing the sea and commands a fine view of the channel—and the ocean from Dimond pt to the anchorage.

The building is—or was the private property of the Gov of Oahu and was built by him for his daughter Victoria—it was commenced in '40-'41, and finished in '44. It is a well made building of the coral stone—neatly pointed—& finished—and is well adapted to the Climate—it stands upon a basement story about 8 feet above the ground—and is encompassed with a noble large and wide veranda—supported by heavy stone pillars. The walls of the lower story are high and airy—the long windows reaching to the floor—those of the upper are very small being merely an attic while upon the top—there is a long room of about 28- by 18- surrounded by a balcony which gives a singular & unique appearance to the whole building. The lower floor is divided by a hall running thro the building—wh forms upon the right side from the front one large room—partitioned only by large folding door—& on the left two rooms of equal size. Most of the work was executed by natives under a Master Carpenter who devised the plan and superintended the whole work. As a specimen of native workmanship it is highly creditable to the skill of the mechanics who performed it.

At the time of its completion, His Maj determined to make Hon: his permanent residence—as His presence was necessary—& his living at Lahaina was attended with too many inconveniences in conducting the affairs of state. There being no other house so well adapted for H Ms convenience in Hon the Gov placed it at his disposal and acceptance—at H. M. accepting his offer it was made ready for his reception and he took possession of it in Feb 45. The Old Gov who is characterized with a good deal Of shrewdness refused to *sell* or make over the building to Govt but kept it as he said for a home in his old age when he might be removed from office and he should want some nice place—but H. M. has the premises rent free—but is to leave all improvements made when he leaves them. These will not amount to a small sum for since H M has occupied them he is constantly adding some new improvements—and the grounds have been very much improved by cultivation of flowers and transplanting of trees of different kinds—and in laying out pleasant walks amid the shrubbery.

H. M. has also erected the year past two very neat cool & pretty little houses, one for himself & one for the Queen. They are both built alike out side one

upon each side of the Palace and improve the looks of that building wh before looked too naked standing alone. The two houses have been fitted up according to the taste of the owners or occupants—with every article of convenience & comfort that could be had—and are in much more frequent use than the Palace which is reserved for official occasions. The Dining Room & Biliard Room are both under one roof of a pretty cottage looking building formerly the “Queens pavillion” but wh since the completion of the new houses she has not used—and it has been appropriated as above. The bathing house and servants lodge are the other buildings within the grounds. His Maj. occasionally holds levees to which public invitation is generally given—and which brings together all the members of the Court—and will afford a good oppoty for a description of the most important personages—which compose it.

Entering the spacious gateway upon each side of which stand a guard house for the soldiers who are constantly on duty here—a broad & well gravelled pathway leads up to the Palace bordered with trees & shrubs—about 100 yds from the gateway and immediately in front is a small circular spot enclosed with chains in the center of wh stand the Flag Staff upon wh the Royal Standard is displayed—wh consists of H Ms Coat of Arms in the middle of the stripes that compose the flag—passing around this & past a guard of soldiers on duty and ascending a broad flight of stone steps leads upon the veranda at the principle entrance. H Ms Chamberlain receives the Compy at the door & shows them into the hall—where each takes care of himself. The M of F. R. Mr W* is very attentive and kindly offers to present those to H. M. who may desire it—availing of his kindness strangers are presented—to H. M. The Queen & other members of the Court in attendance. Those who have the honor of H. M. acquaintance—or residents—are generally requested to pay their respects without this formality and many who are known to H. M. advance—and after paying the usual compliments—move aside and join the crowd who are passing thro the various rooms of the lower floor. they all being thrown open and accessible without further formality and each can retire at pleasure—unobserved & quietly.

In the year 1846** the English Frigate America Capt Gorden—paid a visit to the Island—which will long be remembered for the pleasant nature of the intercourse with her Gallent and gentlemanly commander—and officers Capt Gorden was One of the members of the Gorden Clan of Scotcia (& Bro to the earl of Aberdeen)—& fellow Countryman of Mr Wyllie—who upon learning that there was a Piper on board the Ship—requested that Cap G. would allow him to bring his piper on shore & perform before the King—to wh he readily consented. Mr W. issued notice that H M would hold a levee in the evn—and it was known that the piper would be present—and at the hour (8) there was a large assembly of the beauty and rank of Hon present. The Band of the Amer. were also in attendance—and had the award of being the best practiced band that had visited the Islands. The Piper made his appearance—Clad in the

* Wyllie.

** The visit occurred in October, 1845. The correct spelling is Gordon.

Kilts & tartan with his cap & eagle plume—in real highland style, and being the first that had ever visited the Isl afforded much pleasure & diversion as he passing in & out before H. M. who seemed highly delighted—while some members of the Court were terrified at the strange sounds and appearance of the piper. A Scotch Reel was got up by Mr. W—& was the first dance ever executed in the Palace—& by its singular figures & movements caused much amusement. The Fr Consul & sister also performed a very graceful waltz in a beautiful manner before the King. The evening passed rapidly and agreeably—and is not yet forgotten. These evenings at the Palace serve a good purpose—to bring together the people—& keep up the respect & regard for H. M.

King and Court

In attempting an imperfect and hasty sketch of some of the principal personages who may be said to constitute His H. Ms Court—It will first be due to H. M. the head—to attempt with all due deference a short act of the leading events &c connected with him.

His Maj celebrates as of day birth his the 17th of March 18-[14] and is consequently but [34] years old—and just in the prime and vigor of life. He was a son of the Old Conqueror by his favorite wife who was a Chiefess of the Kingly rank on the Island of Maui & who was a captive to the victorious arms that secured the subjection of her native Island*—and by the union with K 1st The both families were united—so that not only thro the privileges by the Conquest—but by blood he is the highest person of rank in the Kingdom. His Maj earliest years were spent upon the Island of Hawaii where he was born, and in Compy with his sister the princess—received all the attention which in those days was servilely rendered by their attendants—whose life was in the hands of their young charge—if they saw fit to use their privilege. When after the death of his father & arrival of the missionaries when Rihoriho was fully established as the King H. M. who had removed to Lahaina with the Queen Mother & sister—was placed in a measure under the charge of Mr Richards who while his sister “Nahienaena”—or Harriette—was fully confided to their charge. H. M. paid commendable attention to his studies, and made good progress in reading and writing—and even acquired considerable knowledge of the Eng lang. so as to be able to read in the Eng bible.

Like most boys he was fond of his sports and fun and enjoyed them with as much zest as boys of other lands. The sports—and amusements of those days were not of so refining & innocent a character—as those now pursued but on the contrary that were such as were likely to call forth the more sensual feelings and excite such feelings as the young should be carefully guarded against. But it was no more than could be expected of a people just emerged from idolatry & priestcraft which had bound them down with bonds of death for years & which their King had but just broken—and of course those who surrounded the young prince were no better then their fellows—what wonder then that

* Keopuolani.

His mind should imbibe somewhat of the feelings of those who pampered to the more depraved feelings of the heart which under the most favorable circumstances needs the most powerful help to pursue a course of virtue—Certainly Charity would rejoice that amid so strong temptations presented on every hand—that he made not complete shipwreck of life & health upon the rocks of dissipation & licentiousness—which at that time so fearfully abounded. On the occasion of His Royal Bro. Rihorihos* departure for Eng: he left charges that in case he should not return that His Younger Bro should be acknowledged as King and that his Mother would act for & advise till he became of age—and on the return of Boki Kekuanaoa & others of the Royal retinue who had accompanied The King to Eng. & now returned with his lifeless remains in the Frig Blonde—he made known that the last wish of their deceased King was the same as what he had said on his departure that Kauikeaouli should be King on arriving at age—and during his minority His Mother should carry on the Govt. Kaahumanu I—one of the wives of K 1st and a woman possessed of uncommon powers of mind—and commanding & enforcing the most strict executions of her plans—and being assisted by a Chief of high rank Kalaimoku—acted as Regent—while the King sought his pleasure where inclination led or fancy dictated—far from being malicious—or of hasty temper—he seemed to find great pleasure in any harmless frolic that brot gratification without causing pain. One of his favorite amusements was exercise on horseback & he became very expert in the catching of wild bullocks thousands of wh roamed free & untamable upon the mountains of Hawaii—this sport requires coolness—presc of mind combined with skill & perfect command of the horse and is a vigorous wild sport not unattended with some personal danger. Boat & Ship Sailing also was a favorite diversion and he became well versed in sea tactics and to this day is a connoisseur in that line and has a quick eye to any vessel which he visits and remembers most all that he has been on board of. In the surf—and all other sports of the nation—he is said to have excelled his companions—in the sports introduced by the forgrs—of the ally** & the Billiard table is he said also to find few to compete with him. The first official interview with representatives of foreign powers was the interview between himself & Sister and Capt Jones which Revd Mr Stewart has so handsomely described in his journal of the cruise of the Peacock. The interview is there mentioned in terms flattering to the young Prince & His Sister.

In 183[3] H M made known his intention of taking the reigns of power into his own hands—and of directing the affairs more upon his own authority—although he had been consulted and was cognizant of what had transpired under the Regency yet he thought he had arrd of age to take supreme control. The Chiefs all assembled—to acknowledge him in due form and to hear his promulgation of who he would choose to aid him. It was a meeting of deep interest to many present. For the Queen and a good many of her friends had embraced

* Kamehameha II.

** bowling.

the Christian Religion & had endeavored to check the tide of sin wh was sweeping over the land—and another party who was strongly attached to the ancient amusements & customs had made no little effort to work upon the Prince to choose his Councillors from their party rather than the Queens.* No one knew his mind—but the friends of order & Regu feared—for tho the King had never done ought to thwart measures to discourage vice—he had not taken a stand against it—and the influence of a numerous class of his companions—and backed by some of the Forgn was feared might turn the scale.

But when His Maj came to name his premier or assistant—it was with unfeigned pleasure that with but little hesitation he pronounced the name of his Mother, Confirming her in her office. Thus showing a decided preference for the upright & consistant and tacitly then acknowledge of whi he now openly avows that the “Life of the land is preserved by righteousness” was his motto and which now stands as the motto of the Seal of the Kingdom.

Though of course the Apptmt could not give entire satisfaction to both parties—yet none could find fault for—Since the Queen Regent had become a member of the church her entire character seemed changed—and she labored zealously for the good of her people, and was actively engaged in forwarding whatever tended to scatter light & instruction—and in these operations she found no opposition from H.M. Having assured the control of his Kingdom he decided to take a partner after the manner which had been introduced of marriage—and evincing a strong attachment to one who was considered far beneath him in rank—being of no rank as a high Chiefess—every measure was tried to frustrate his wishes—and to divert them to some other person who would be of nearer rank—tho there was none so high, but The King was heedless of what was said & done, *his* choice was made & it certainly showed that he was not wanting in taste—and the aff was as warmly set on the part of the Chosen—and in the midst of the opposition the marriage was consumated.

The person thus highly honored was a fine good looking Hawaiian female—of good size (then a token of beauty)—and an uncommonly pleasing countenance & fair skin, and who tho’ not possessed of much wealth yet her Parents were among those who associated with the higher Circles—her father being familiarly called “the Admiral.” She evinced a strong attachment to H.M.—and which seems to have been maintained to the present day.**

The cares of State seem to sit lightly upon the brow of H. M. at peace at Home, and not troubled from abroad he enjoyed his pleasures with as much apparent enjoyment as ever. But no situation life but what has its sorrows mingled with its joys & H. M. was called upon to mourn the death of one of his strongest supporters, one whose influence was paramount to all others. Kaahumanu—was called from this Sphere of action & the nation mourned

* Prominent in “another party” were Liliha, widow of High Chief Boki, and the young Tahitian, Kaomi.

** Kalama (1817–1870), daughter of Naihekukui. She married Kamehameha III in 1837.

her loss. Kinau her daughter* was invested with the Authority of Her Mother, and was in many respects like her—being of a firm decided character & of great influence not only on the people but also the King.

In the death of the Princes his sister the King met with a great affliction—and one that seemed to affect him most deeply. She was a person of great affability & kindness of disposition—and was very much beloved by all who ever knew her. His Maj seemed for a while inconsolable for he had always manifested the strongest affection for her. By her death without issue His Maj was left the last of his line and as the child by His Queen had sickned & died in infancy—there appeared no one of equal rank to fill his place in case he should be removed.

In 1839 His Maj was first called to feel the interfearace force of foreign powers in dictating to him and to feel that there might be danger from abroad. To be sure the Consuls from some of the Great powers had often forced themselves upon him with demands for redress & had threatened the vengeance of the Govt wh they represented—but as these threats began to be often made they ceased to intimidate—particularly as the threatened vengeance by “a man of war” did not appear. In 1839 The Fr. Frigate [*Artemise*] Cmdr Laplace—made her appearance at the cannons mouth demanded that the Priests of the Catholic religion should be received under the same protection of the Prot. Clergy—and giving but 24 hours for consultation—& demanding security in the shape of \$20000 for the fullment of the promise in case it sh be complied with or else the town would be attacked. His Maj was absent at the time of the arrival of the ship—& before he had an oppy to arrive these humbling terms were complied with the time allowed by Laplace allowing of no delay. Thus was Popery (and also Fr Brandy) forced upon the people. That such proceedings are at variance with all laws of nations with all respects for an independant prince, and in direct opposition of the what is allowed even by popery itself is capable of easy demonstration—but foreign to the matter of this sketch. The King & people had acknowledged the Prot. Relign as the established religion & evinced strong prejudice against Catholicity—why then not seek some other field—and allow them their desire. That there was ever sufficient cause for the action of Laplace I have never been able to ascertain—certain it was—and it was kept no secret—the romish form of worship was prohibited as they supposed from good reasons—and that those who persisted in its practice—incited by the priests—were punished is also true—but there was never that oppression alleged by Laplace—more then the prohibition of the observance of that Religion oppression for conscience sake is ever wrong—and a religion that will not bear competition can certainly not be on too sure a foundation—but the King and Chiefs did not act upon this reason—they never feared for their religion but feared the political effects of Catholicity—and on this principal ground based their action. No person who knows anything of H.M. would ever charge him with being one who would persecute—or distress another no such trait ever manifests itself—

* Although Kinau referred to Kaahumamu as her mother, this was not actually so.

but on the Contrary he is generous—of good impulses—Kind and easily wrought upon thru his feelings. It was a very trying occasion for the King & his Councilors—and one they have never forgotten & when at the time of Lord G Ps demand it was discussed—to put the nation under the protection of some other power—& Fr was named—the proposition was but coldly received—the remembrance of '39 being too fresh. H. M. having once sanctioned (by force) the introduction of Catholicism He has ever redeemed his pledge—& they have enjoyed their privileges—not however without coming in contact with the established laws of the land, and in some degree [illeg.] their fears. In '42—The F. Ship Embuscade Capt Malley*—visited the Islands & he also made some requisitions founded upon ex parte statements—but upon an interview with H. M. & learning Ministers even then at or on the way to the Court of St Cloud to seek a settlement of all complaints he withdrew—apparently satisfied—and since that time H. M. has not been troubled with Complaints from that party and his relations now with Fr are most friendly. The 20000\$ has been ret'd Louis P. has sent him his full length portrait—and the most friendly feeling appears to exist between the nations—and also between the officers of Gvt residing at Court.

In 1843 His Maj was again compelled to submit to the most unpleasant treatment & humiliaty to his Sovereignty. The Eng Consul** had been at open variance for sometime with H. M. Govt—and had most boldly threatened the vengeance of his nation—and at several interviews—with some of the Commanders had acted in such a manner as to cause H. M. to loose the respect & friendship wh he once felt & showed him. He had also set up a claim to a piece of very valuable land in the center of the city—and wh none of the Chiefs in Govt knew of existing untill all the parties whose names were affixed by the Consul were dead—a piece of land wh had always been in quiet possession of an important family & to wh he had never before lisped a word of claim—and consequently when he demanded possession it was positively refused. The King and all his Counsellors and everyone who knew ought of the history of the place—denying that—if wh was doubted) any document existed giving him a claim, it could be legal. On the visit of H. B. M.s Curacoa Cap Jones the consul presented his grievances—& the King granted an interview for a hearing—when Capt Jones perceived before half thro with the list of grievances which had been prepared for him to demand, that they were without good foundation, and expressing himself favourably impressed with H Ms just intention he offered him some kind & friendly advice & left pleased when he was called upon to condemn. The Consul was quite discomforted but resolved to carry out his scheme if possible with a perseverance worthier a nobler object. In futherance of his designs soon after the departure of Mess R & H† for US & Eng he embarked in the suspicious

* Mallet.

** Richard Charlton.

† Richards and Haalilio.

and secret manner alluded to before—and met with Lord G. P.* at Mazatlan. This personage the youngest son of a noble earl—was in command of the “Carysfort” of 26 guns. He is described by those who knew him as a young man of little [illeg.] easily influenced—and when once set upon an object headstrong & reckless fond of flattery, however fulsome and easily made a dupe by an abler mind. Such at least were the prominent traits manifested in his actions at the Islands. He was possessed with a mild gentlemanly bearing—but seemed to feel embarrassed when put into conspicuous situations—and undoubtedly if he had arrived under other influences he would have acted entirely differently—but as it was his mind was first filled by the Eng Consul before he left the Coast—poisoned with false accounts of grievance British subjects were subjected of the great paramount influence of Am: interest & that something decisive should be done. On the arrival of A. L. Simpson (who had been left as Actg Counsul) found that the work was already commenced by his predecessor and that it required but management & guidance to lead to desired results. S. was a shrewd man—and he studied as with a Master, eye the man he dealt with. He first advised not to salute the flag as was the usual custom by all friendly vessels—and the next to demand of H. M. his recognition as Consul—and that H. M. should *first* salute the Eng flag—an assumption unjust—disrespectful—& insulting to the King—these were the main objects of the demands which if not complied with in 20 hours would lead to an attack H. M. not having forces to defend himself & wishing to save involving himself & people with Eng: submitted—and the degrading ceremony was performed. This first triumph gave Simpson courage to press his demands thru L. G. who was but a tool thruout *the whole* transaction—and every case that afforded the slightest shadow of ground for complaint was presented—particularly the claim of the late Consul to the land—wh his Maj was obliged to endorse—to refund payment of goods wh had passed regularly thro the Courts of law—and various others which could embarrass and swell the amt for damages—till at last perceiving their intentions to be to take possession of the Islands & deprive himself of the independent Sovereignty—and fearing to act upon the defensive against a powerful nation—with a heavy heart & bitter misgiving at the injury & insult he signed the deed of “Provisional Cession.” Altho that instrument provided that he should hold the same relations to his own people & the Laws should be the same, yet those wh could stoop to such means to deprive him of the Islands were not likely to be too nice where his laws were concerned particularly those that militated with their pleasures & interest—and several of the most wholesome and necessary laws were abolished or so modified as to be a dead letter. H. M. retired to Lahaina where he sought quiet in retirement from the scenes of strife and vice at the capital—& where L. G. held supreme sway. The opportune arrival of Ad Thomas put a different aspect upon affairs—his treatment of H. M. was the most courteous & respectful, and formed a great contrast to that of L. G. His intercourse with H. M. was kind & very satis-

* Lord George Paulet.

factory and the gallant and handsome manner in which he made the full "Restoration" of H. M. privileges & powers will never be forgotten, & ever live in lively remembrance by King & people—and his name is always remembered in song & toast upon the anniversary of the return of 31 July.

In '44* H. M. for the first time publicly convened the "Houses of Parliament" (the meetings before were of a "Council" & held in secret session) with all the style and surrounded with all the dignity which could be invested upon so important occasion. The ceremony was conducted in a noble large grass thatched building—built for H. M. & very neatly finished. He entered with his queen & Ministers attended by two of the Young Chiefs as pages—and surrounded by guards of soldiers amid the peal of artillery. Being seated upon an elevated dias—after a Supplication to the throne of Grace the King of Kings "His Maj read his first speech from the throne" wh was a well prepared document—and was listened to by a crowded auditory of Residents & natives—with most perfect attention. The bearing of H. M. upon this first appearance in such a manner was highly creditable—and the whole ceremony was highly interesting and showed in the strongest light the favorable advances made in civilization by the people in the short space of twenty years—and afforded all true friends of the nation great cause for gratitude and encouragement.

It was at this period that the systematic formation of H. M. Govt was made—the different ministers having commenced their labours—each in his different sphere and from that time but little of importance affecting H. M. has transpired. there has been some controversy between H. M. ministers & the representatives of Foreign powers resident at his Court—which has given rise to strong and angry correspondence and party feeling has run very high—but it was & is confined to the Ministry who exercise the functions of Govt. and tho' of course H. M. is responsible for this act—all parties unite in the respect due him personally as sovereign—and seldom if ever lay the charge of unjust action to his door. He seems to possess in a full measure the respect of all parties, and every demonstration of regard to His Kingly office is always paid cheerfully. His levees are most always attended fully by the majority of the residents and the several diplomatic agents—who never fail in all due respect for him whatever may be the feelings entertained toward his ministers. His natives also feel the greatest affection for him, & no request from him would be likely to meet with a denial if in within the power of the person asked to oblige. At the time of the Cession tho a few of the baser sort rejoiced at the repeal of laws that conflicted with their lusts—the majority regretted the change—and sympathized with their Sovereign in fact no monarch could be more secure in the affections of his people then Kamehameha III.

H. M. as seen standing surrounded by his nobles receiving the salutations of those who are presented to him—he makes a fine appearance dressed in full costume of a Windsor uniform—he appears as easy and does the honors of station with dignity—and makes a favorable impression upon those who are favored with an introduction. He seems in the full vigor of life, of good

* Should be 1845. The legislature did not meet in 1844.

form, and an open & frank expression of countenance—in wh good nature & mildness appear to be promient characteristics. Though surrounded by the beauty & fashion & intelligence of other lands—and engaged in conversation with distinguished men—he seldom appears at fault but sustains his share of the conversation (carried on by an interpretation of some one of the Ministers). But it is in private life that he is seen more to advantage—when laying aside the cares of state—and mingling in the pleasant intercourse of his family circle—he appears entirely natural and unrestrained and the fullness of spirits for wh he is noted has free play Never forgetting the dignity wh becomes his high station, and giving no oppy for impertinent assurance he converses most freely and is full of entertaining humor & his hearty laugh resounds at some well timed sally or reppartee. He is of a free & generous disposition and to those whom he receives as friends & companions—he is affable & gracious. NB—the accounts of the “Cession” & “Restoration” under Dr. Judds sketch should appear under H. M. according to dates.

The Queen Kapakuhaili—Hakaleleponia still appears to hold the same place in his affection as of former days—and she is now, tho past the period when Hawaiian beauty fades rapidly—one of the best looking of the females of the Court or city. The same mild pleasant expression of countenance the same fair clear skin (for a native)—and the same ease and kindness of manner—which she had in former times seems to stand the test of time, as well as her regard for her Sovereign Spouse—to whom she seems as devotedly attached—and between whom & herself undiminished regard seems to prevail. She has been the mother of two or three children but all have died soon after birth neither living a year. The Queen has been a member of the Mission Church for a number of years and on her admission & baptism took the Christian name of Ha Kaleleponia—which is her favorite name which she prefers in addressing her instead of the one given her at her birth & wh savors of the dissoluteness of the times—& which she now discards & interdicts in her household. H. M. holds a seat in the house of nobles tho she has no other political power & is credited with the use of much discretion in non-interference in the least with the political affairs of H. M.—but confines herself to making her home a pleasant one & that this is one of the secrets by wh she has kept up her influence with & aff of the King. In private life she is very agreeable intelligent—and possessed of remarkable good taste for a native—and she seems to be well adapted for the high situation she holds.

Next the King & Queen His Highness the Premier is the most important personage of the Court—KeoniAna—or John Young—is the son of Mr John Young who with one other white man* was detained by the old King—when living upon Hawaii—and who after trying several times to get away & allways unsuccessful—settled down in the Kings service. A Chiefess of high rank was given him as his wife—and he rendered most important aid to the King in his conquests and enjoyed his fullest confidence and rank till the day of his death having outlived by many years his Royal Master. H. H. is

* Isaac Davis.

the only son by the wife alluded to above—tho he has an elder half brother who tho now Gov of Maui is not considered of so high rank. He has also three sisters—one Mrs. Rooke whose husband has been for many years physcian to the Court—& the others married to persons holding inferior offices under Govt. Mr Young is about the same age as His Maj & was trained up much in his Company—associating with him from boyhood & one of three favorite and constant companions—Haalilio & Kapihi H M foster brother being the other two—these three generally resided with or near his Maj and always accompanied him. Death removed Kapihi in '42 and Haalilio in '44—leaving Mr Young as the last of his most boon companions.

Though possessed of a very good education for his age—and of a good mind he did not fill any public office untill the death of the old Gov of Maui in '41 when he was appointed as Gov of that Island. The appointment met with much approbation from all parties & H Ex gave much satisfaction in the administration of the Gubernatorial affairs.

In 1844* on the death of the late Premier Kekauluohi He was appointed to succeed her in office and invested with the title of His Highness—and was also appointed to act as Minister of Interior in the formation of the Cabinet—the duties of wh station have always been under the supervision of the Premier. In these situations he gives much satisfaction to all who are brot officially in contact with him—for the urbanity of manner and gentlemanly deportment of his transacting business. He converses quite well in English and understands much more then he trusts himself to express—so that what Eng he does use is quite correctly. In tours of H. M. about the Islands he generally accompanys, and attends mostly to the business of those who may wish to bring their case before Royal notice. In his bearing towards all classes—high or low—native or foreigner he is free from all haughtiness & overbearing—and is easy accessible.

He is one of the handsomest personages about the Court—possessed of a fine form—good head and expressive countenance. he shows his foreign extraction—and appears to much advantage at the Levees when dressed in his full suit—he either stands as supporter to H. M. or moves thro the rooms with the ease of a gentleman of fashion. And in private life he is also much esteemed as those traits of character of public life shine more conspicuous in the private circle where he is the life & entertainment of it.

His lady is a chiefess of rank—and is much with the Queen—of a mild & pleasant & retiring disposition.

By rank of birth—M Kekauonohi—a chiefess stands next in rank to H. M. of all the members of the Court—being the Kings Aunt—& Grandaughter of K 1st. She is one of the eldest of its members—and has lived to see great changes. At the time of the abolishment of the Kapu's or Priest laws she was one of the Five wives of Rihoriho and was one who eat of the first unrestricted feast of such viends as would have been death to have partaken of before. She has also been one of those who paid their adoration to their idol Gods—

* She died in June, 1845; Young was appointed on June 10 of that year.

but now is a respected member of Society and a candidate for the true Church. She was one of the Queens of which "Stewart" gives an account of in a Royal procession at Hon: which has never been since equalled in display and extravagance. Kekauonohi has held several offices—the last as Governess of Kauī*—and now a member of the House of Nobles. Her Husband is Keliiahonui is the son of the former King of Kauī—who submitted to the Conqueror—and thus retained his Island till his death. He is very large and portly being of the greatest weight of any of H. M. Court. He has never been intrusted with high offices—and is an easy—quiet inoffensive personage—fond of ease—and dress. This couple was once called remarkably handsome—but the traces have long faded. They are living in a very pretty stone house near the palace very neatly furnished—and the grounds about it very prettily—and tastily arranged and display a very good taste. Amid the crowded rooms he appears more at ease than does his Companion—who is more retiring.

His Maj. Chamberlain—A Paki—is one of the most conspicuous personages in the room—being of upward six feet (six feet four inches) in height and weight about 300 lbs—alltho of this colossal size he is of equal and fine proportions—no one feature being more prominent than another. He generally stands to receive the visitors, and exerts himself to be attentive and affable. He is of high rank by birth as well as stature—and it is said once had more land & tenants than even H. M. himself. Wh for some political eruption—were taken from him.—and the others concerned And that for the same reason he had never had recd any appoint of influence—other than that he holds as one of the Superior judges—be this as it may, he seems to be now in full favor—& truly loyal and is receiving again the lands formerly held. He is one of H. M. aids and always accompanies in his visits to different parts of his Kingdom. As Chamberlain he presides over the internal economy of the palace—the expenditure of funds &c and oversight of the whole premises wh show that every attention is bestowed. He speaks Eng but every little tho often attempts it. He is a member in regular standing of the Mis: Ch: as also is his wife a Chiefess of direct descent from the Kings of Hawaii and noted for her kindheartedness & hospitality. Tho not figuring conspicuously at Court—at Home she is known and regarded as among those who are patterns. Miss Bernice is their daughter in whom they feel a justifiable pride.

His Ex. Ex Gov of Hawaii Wm Pitt Leleiohoku—Brother in law to the King is a son of Kalaimoku—who was the principle general—and advisor of the Conqr to whose acquisitions he lent most important aid, and who received the expressive name of "the Iron Cable" for his strength of mind—consistency, and zeal in the service of Govt. His son is quite a young man and does not seem to have inherited the stern virtues that characterized his Father with his rank and title.

He talks Eng quite fluently—but does not show much energy in business, nor steady application—possessed of an extensive property—he lives a Gent of leisure and is much with the King—as a Companion in his rides at the

* Kauai.

billiard table &c &c. He was married to the Princess* about a year before her death—but death cut short this alliance—when scarce begun.

He has since married a daughter of The Gov of Oahu by his first wife—and by her has a fine and promising little boy who is in the Royal School.

Wm Pitt as he is commonly called was the heir & adopted son of Govr. John Adams Kuakini—who left him the bulk of his property as well as the Gubernatorial chair—the latter of which however he held but a short time—and has latterly resided at Honolulu. Like most young men of high life he has his failings—and is fond of the Social Glass—but it is charity to look more to the better quality of the heart wh a person possess—of which he is not wanting. By last advice he had been suddenly called from this stage of action by death.**

There are several other chiefs & chiefess of high rank who are members of the Court—tho' not holding conspicuous stations under Govt of these. Chief Kanaina is one of the wealthiest. This individual tho of no or inferior rank—who was selected by the late premier as her Husband—& with whom he lived many years in the most connubial enjoyment—& by whom he has one son. Wm Lunalilo now quite a lad at the R. S. At the decease of the Premier she left him as guardian of her land and property for her son—and having obtained a good many of his own—Commands more private property than most any other person in the nation. He is extravagantly fond of dress, and spends large sums yearly upon it—dressing in the height of fashion. Since the death of his wife he has found no one to share with him the large stone mansion wh he occupies & wh stands adjoining the premises of the Palace—he has spent considerable in their improvement—& they vie with those of H. M. He is a member of the Privy Council & House of Nobles but further than this is not a prominent personage.

His Ex the Gov always is in attendance at the Levees and makes a noble appearance in full dress uniform.† He like John Ii is a self made man—who from a spittoon bearer & sandal weigher has risen step by step to become one of the most important of the public officers of H. M.—possessed of great energy, and judgement—with tact at the management of men he is the best person to be found for the situation he holds.

The pupils of the Royal School are also an interesting part of the Company present—they sometimes take their situation in places indicative of their rank and surround the King—but generally by themselves until having recd the salutations of the assembling Company they mix freely with them—and by their ease and accomplishments—attract considerable attention—if in the evening. The Palace is generally most brilliantly lighted—the weather auspicious the cool mountain breezes delightful—& as the band sends forth its inspiring music all seem to banish care and anxiety and enjoy the passing

* Nahienaena.

** October 21, 1848.

† Mataio Kekuanaoa.

moment. The free range of all the rooms gives an oppty to describe their arrangement. immediately upon entering the Hall a door at the right leads to the reception room where H. M. attended by the principal persons of his Court receives his visitors. This room as all the others are very neatly tho not elegantly furnished, handsome hair cloth sofas and lounges & chairs—are around the room—near the door stands the large and handsome portrait of Louis Phillip at full length—wh was received as a present from that Monarch just before the news of his abdication was received—on the walls around the room are portraits of H. M. Brother & Queen and two rich & large steel engravings of Queen Victoria in Regal dress & Prince Albert in the dress & decorations of a Knight.

The room is brilliantly lighted by chandeliers suspended—a center table of the rich Island wood which makes beautiful cabinet work—stands in the room and contains some of the presents made to H. M. by the Monarchs & distinguished persons of other Countries.

Leaving this room by the Mauka or inland entrance—the Hall is entered, this is plainly furnished with a long table covered by the [illeg.] grass mats made upon the Island of Niihau—& chairs & settees. While upon the walls hang portraits of Blucher & the King of Prusia—as also a handsome painting of the Royal Coat of Arms. From the hall and opposite the door of the reception room is a sitting room—in which refreshments are found upon a table consisting merely of Cake & Lemonade—His M being for several years a member of the Temperence Society no wines or liquors appear on his tables either at Levee or upon gala days—or at Diplomatic banquets. Hanging from the walls of this room in a plain handsome frame is the certificate H. M. being an Hon Mem: of the Am Seamens Friend Society. Fom this room the only other room on this floor is entered—which contains the State bed, which is capacious enough for a family in a colder climate—it is richly carved & trimmed with damask—& is covered by a rich wrought spread of satin of Chinese manufacture, the ladies generally use this room as a dressing room to lay off their bonnets & arrange their hair.

The usual hour for going is about 8 o'clock and by half past the rooms present an animated sight—the music, the gay assemblage seems to drive dull care away and all disposed to make it an hour of innocent enjoyment—after the Company seem to be assembled His Maj & the other members of the Court—move among their visitors conversing with one and another, & joining in the merry laugh of some of the younger persons of the Company—or talking with more becoming sedateness perhaps upon the weather politics of course is never introduced, but conversation upon general topics, promenading to the music of the band—upon the spacious veranda—serves to while away the hour very rapidly and pleasantly. When the moon is out & bright the prospect is fine—upon the still smooth waters of the sea—the building adjacent and the shrubbery about the palace, and the hour for departure seems to come rapidly to all—and at half past 10: His Maj. finds himself alone with the members of His Family.

The Foreign Residents

The Foreign Residents of Hon: compose the most wealthy & influential class in point of money matters tho' there is but little real estate owned by them as it has always been the policy of the Govt never to alienate their title to the soil—the fruits of this short sighted policy is obvious cramping investment—& retarding improvements. The Govt has recently proposed to remove the restriction and it is reported that lands can now be had in fee simple.* This will encourage the greater outlay of permanent capital and will do much for the city. It will be only courtesy to place the Foreign Representatives at the head of the list of "residents"—and in noticing them according to date of Exquatur" wh is the rule for precedence at Court. H B M Consul Genl Wm Miller—stands first. The Old General is an old war worn veteran having been present at the battle of New Orleans—and for some time engaged in the War of Independence in Peru—where he was one of the principal Generals in the field. of his Campaigns in the latter Country he bears many honorable marks of close conflict & wh show he has seen the posts of danger. He was appointed to the Consul Generalship in 1844-5—and has resided at His Maj Court ever since. He has been called upon to carry out the instructions of his Govt in one or two instances wh have conflicted with the designs of H M. Cabinet but he falls back upon his instruction, & does not hold long arguments but merely informs them that it is *ordered* so wh of course brings compliance. His dispatches to the Foreign office are characterized by brevity and force of expression—laconic & yet to the point. The old Gent is very tenacious of national & personal dignity—which was shown in the order that Eng: should rank the U. S. at Court tho it had been otherwise previously decided by the King as the U. S. first recognized the Independence & first sent out a Representative. But it was so "ordered." The old General has kept a journal of the eventful events of his life which it is said he is revising—it will be a work of much interest if ever given to the public.

The Genl establishment is in the rear of the city at the foot of Punch Bowl hill**—where he entertains his friends—and often gives a ball to the ladies of whose society he seems fond.

The Rep of the U. S. is A. Ten Eycke Esq U. S. Commiss—This Gent ard at the station of his official labors in 1846 accompanied by his family and relieved G Brown Esq. who requested his recall. There was a peculiar unhappy state of political feeling between some of H. M. Cabinet & many of the Am residents at the time of Mr T. E.s arrival, growing out of correspondence & transaction in the Courts. Mr. T. E. endeavored with some success to allay that feeling tho it still exists in some degree. It is a little singular that three out of four or four out of five of the Foreign Rep. had not been able to agree with H. M. Atty Genl† but had come into unpleasant colission with him in official

* The land question is a complicated one; however, it was not until July, 1850, that resident aliens (as contrasted with native Hawaiians or with foreigners who had become Hawaiian subjects) could buy land in fee simple.

** Located off Beretania St., and near the corner of Beretania and Miller Streets.

† Ricord.

correspondance & that he was looked upon as author of most of the disturbances.

It was not long after Mr T E arrival before he was called upon to suffer the most serious domestic affliction. His lady—on whose [illeg.] he was partly induced to leave a good practice of law in the west—to try the benefits of a mild tropical clime—rapidly declined in health till she left this for a better land. Seldom if ever have the Foreign Com: more deeply sympathized in bereavement then they did at this time with M T. E. Mrs. T. E. (who was a daughter of Rev. Mr Fairchild) had been long enough among the community to have her worth appreciated & uniting rare accomplishments of mind with an ease and affability—she had won the Golden Opinion of all who had seen her, and was uncommonly adapted to have taken the lead which her station would justify. “Death loves a shining mark” was exemplified in her removal. There was a very large concourse assembled to pay the last tokens of respect to her remains wh were followed to the cemetary by a very long procession. H. M. sent his carriage for the use of the bereaved family—& H. H. attended the solemn services of burial. M T. E. has continued at his post and enjoys the fullest confidences & respect of his Countrymen—tho’ he has found it necessary to differ in some points from the Govt—thereby causing some little unpleasant feeling. He has not as yet been able to negotiate a treaty satisfactory to himself or consistant with what he deems Am interest demands. May his successor be as popular.

The Am: Consulate is carried on by Joel Turrill Esq who in Company with Mr T. E. came out as passenger with his family in the Frigate “Savannah” Com. Stockton.*

Mr T. received his appointment under Mr. Polk and is a “personal friend of the President.” He entered upon the duties of His office immediately on his arrival—and has continued them uninterruptedly ever since “The Judge” as he is commonly called has been very cautious in not siding strongly with either of the two parties that divide the Country vis. for and against certain members of the Cabinete If anything the judge is charged with leaning in favor of the Cabinet party, wh has caused him to be less popular then Mr T. E. with many. His evening entertainments are very pleasant indeed & unite most all classes of political feeling. His family are a very interesting one and deservedly popular. Connected with the Consulate is the U. S. Hospital for Sick & disabled seamen. This has been for the past 8 years under the Charge of J. Ladd Esq and has had the credit of the best regulated hospital in the ocean, every attention is paid to the wants & comforts of the sick & suffering so far as can be done and the kind encouraging manner of Mr Ladd must be grateful to those who are so unfortunate as to be under the necessity of being placed in a public hospital. The neatness & well regulated of this establishment has called forth the commendation of all who have visited it.

Stephen Reynolds Esq—The Consul for the Free City of Breman is one of the eldest residents of the city and has been at or about the Islands for many

* It was the frigate *Congress*.

years. Tho the few gray hairs denote his advanced age his health seems unimpaired & he mingles—in the transactions of life with the vigor of a young man. There are quite a number of Bremen—whale ships that visit the port every year but there has nothing particular transpired in the political relations between Mr R. & the Govt to notice as individual, he has some heavy claims yet unadjusted and he expresses himself with the freedom wh age perhaps in some degree warrants as opposed to the men & measures of the principal Govt office. Mr R has always manifested an ardent zeal in the success of the Oahu Charity school and the training up of the Half cast children.

He has for the last two or three years—taken Four or five young girls from 9 to 17 under his charge—and they form his family—and over whom he exercises the most paternal care, being at the expenses of their education & care & supplying their wants. He endeavors to instruct them in all the useful attainments—as well as house keeping.

Twice a week he gives a dance in his fine stone mansion—to which the girls issue invitations—they each taking weekly charge of the internal domestic arrangements. He generally invites the officers of Naval vessels and distinguished strangers—to visit and gives them a ball on the occasion. The old Gent has kept a journal for many years which will contain much valuable information, that will be interesting in the History of the Islands In 1846 E. A. Sewerkroop received the appt of Royal Danish Consul—and a short time after that of Consul for the Free City of Hamburg. His official business has not appeared to be much as no vessel bearing the flag of either nations has visited the port since the appt and all that has transpired of the diplomatic is a Treaty with Hamburg—wh is verbatim (with only a change of name) et literati like the one previously negotiated with Denmark, and consequently does not show any remarkable diplomatic skill. Mr. J. F. B. Marshall Esq is the Consul for Peru, but has not been called upon to exercise the functions of office but once or twice—though undoubtedly he would not be found wanting in an exigency demanding a display of diplomacy—to judge from the ease with which he writes.

Mon. Dillon—is The Rep at present of “La Belle France” & was commisd to present the portrait of H Royal Master to the King. He is a gentleman of whom much was expected, as he brings a well known name having been Fr Consul at Liverpool—he came out as a diplomatic agent as well as Consul. But had scarcely arrived when the news of the overthrow of the Monarchy—it is said he will not accept office under the new govt being much attached to the fallen Monarch.*

F R Vida Esq has just been recognized as the Consul for Chile—and has but just commenced the functions of office—there is quite a trade between the Isds & Chile.

The merchants of Honolulu are liberal, enterprising and gentlemanly class—and favourably known though of course not having that long establishment of houses in other places that have acquired the reputation of years

* But he held the post until his successor arrived in December, 1850.

standing—wh could be expected in so young a Country comparatively as Hawaii—yet they stand high—and on good foundations there having but two heavy failures for many years. There are many more Am: engaged in mercantile pursuits than any other nation. There are Five Am importing houses Two Eng One F & one Chilian, and between 20 & 30 retail establishments wh are also mostly Am:—By far greater proportion of the goods imported are Am: in Am: vessels. There is one Am: & one Eng house in the China trade and but one Eng house wh imports direct from Eng. while there are four from the U. S.—business is done with facility and with comparative safety, payments are prompt and a pleasant state of security & honor is felt thru every branch of trade. The Residences of this Class are among the most genteel & handsome of the city and are fitted up with neat luxuriousness—and taste. Among the handsomest are those of D. Wood which is perhaps the best of the City—and wh does not fail to attract attention.* D Wood is one of or the most ex-planter on the Island owning the finest works and most valuable sugar estate—situated on the Island of Kauai—the sugar from wh is deemed superior to any for grain & cleanliness. The Residence of Mrs. Dominis—which was planned & partly completed by Capt D who was engaged in the China trade before he left here in the Wm Neilson in 46—who has not since been heard of. It is a noble mansion of two stories, with a veranda & balcony supported by pillars and standing in a auspicious situation—is a prominent building seen on approaching the City. The Hostess of this mansion is a lady of acknowledged worth, and by Her hospitality and kindness—with uniform urbanity is well calculated to fill the station she does as of the first & most respected ladies of the City. The grounds laid out under her personal direction evinc much taste. His Excy the Am Commiss [illeg.] to his Flag here—and His Maj was pleased at his request to have the premises known hereafter as the Washington House” as it was named on 22d Feby.**

The large stone house of Mr H Skinner of the Eng. Imp house H Skinner & Co—is pleasantly located at the entrance to the valley of wh it commands a fine view.† The neat cottage of J F B Marshall Esq Consul of Peru is one of the neatest of the kind and is much admired There others perhaps equally as attractive—both from style and location but space will not allow for the mention.

The stores and stone houses are spacious and well filled affording a supply to most of the wants of a more civilized land and not destitute of the luxuries of life. Most any thing can be had of either kind or description. The H. B. Co. have an agt and an establishment here of extensive warehouses and import yearly a good many goods for the Island trade & they also carry on the most extensive trade between the Isls & Col. [umbia] River.

The mechanics of Hon. are a very active, enterprising class of the community and as everywhere contribute to its wealth and prosperity. They are

* It was built in 1847 and stood near the present makai-waikiki corner of Bishop and Hotel Streets. It was razed in 1900 to make way for the Alexander Young Hotel.

** Washington Place, so named on February 22, 1848.

† On the makai corner of Nuuanu St. and Chaplain Lane.

trustworthy, and capable of executing most any piece of work, and the taste displayed in the buildings erected, and other branches of mechanical work are far in advance of what would be found in many places of older growth. The richest firms in the city it is said are,—The proprietors of the ship yard in the harbour,* where vessels can arrange any & all kind of repair at a short delay. The floating population of Hon is considerable—a great many come and go every year and the faces one meets in the street are constantly changing—many come out as passengers but a maj are those who leave ships—remain a while on shore & ship again. In the fall and spring of the year when there are a good many ships in port the streets are crowded with strangers—and on the disappearance of the fleet, the strange faces disappear also. To a person who has never seen the Chinese—the first sight of them dressed in their native costume appears singular, with their loose flowing trousers their large Frock with its spacious sleeves, their long tail of hair hanging behind—all combine to form a sight entirely novel. There is quite a company of them at Hon: and a good many scattered over the Islands. They are very industrious, are among the most peaceable & quiet of all strangers residing within H Ms dominion they are frugal, industrious, and quick for a trade There are several stores kept by them, and they seem to do a good business at retailing and baking the latter of which they carry on quite extensively & selling large quantities to the Natives as well as serving the Forgn customers—the Two principal firms in Hon have gone on enlarging their business from year to year & appear to be flourishing a visit to their establishment is worth while there are generally some half a dozen of them about, and their singular dress & language are quite amusing and the fine looking lad with his smooth face & little twinkling eyes is ever ready to show his wares—with much politeness.

The Chinese were formerly much in demand for sugar workers, but there are those now who surpass them—they have one or two establishments themselves from wh they produce quite a supply of that article.

The Missions

“The Missionaries”—are generally spoken of by this appellation in contra distinction from “The Residents.” The first no of the Protestant Missionaries—who came out under the auspices of the A. M: B. C F. M. arrived on the shores of Hawaii in 1820 a few months after the overthrow of the idol system of worship. They were at first received with some suspicion and could only get privilege to remain for one year—and at the end of that time were to know if they could be permitted to remain permanently. One of the number Revd H Bingham—was located at Hon: and commenced his work—as did all the others—with many obstacles to contend with. There were few of the comforts or even necessities of life to be had at that [time] and there were many privations that those of the present day know nothing off. The natives sunk in the grossest sensuality—without the restraints of wholesome laws—or regulations nor

* James Robinson & Co.

knowing nothing of the decencies of civilized life there was much that was heartsickening in the daily intercourse with them. The missionary however had come expecting to find degradation & vice, and this was not doomed to be disappointed tho' one great obstacle to the free progress & success of the true gospel seemed providentially removed.

During the year on probation they applied themselves dilligently to their work and soon made themselves familliar with the spoken language—for there was at that time no written language among the people—and at the end of the year the King was so well pleased with them that he gave them permission to remain & prosecute their work.

The mission at Hon has always been considered as the center and as important as any other station of the group. The "Depository" or ware house where the supplies that come out from home are stored and from whence the stations draw their supplies is a fine stone building, fire proof The management of this Dept is under the Charge of Mess C. C. & H.* Mr Cs health however is so feeble that he can do but little in business the other two are engaged in the secular affairs**—In receiving & storing the goods—in filling out the various orders from the families at the out stations & shipping them off in the small craft about the Island. They also assist in the religious instruction of the people in some degree.

The Printing office is an important means of spreading light & truth among the people—and as in every country where it is free & unfettered—it is a powerful instrument for good. Beside the issue of Books a semi monthly newspaper of very respectable appearance—gives the general news of the day, the laws &c &c. This dept is managed by Mr. E H Rogers who is also the Doctor for the natives—the dispensary being under his charge. The book bindery is superintended by Mr H Dimond—the work being done by natives all together under his supervision—as is well done as most work of similar kind at home. These buildings together with the residences of the Missionaries are all in the southern part of the town, and present a very pleasant appearance—embowered amid the shrubbery wh has been cultivated around them.

Hon is divided into Missionary districts—and contains one church in each. The 1st ch as it is called is the large stone building called now "The Kings Chapel"—which was commenced under the auspices of Kaahumanu in [1838]† it was planned and laid out by Mr B & is often called Bingham's Church it has little claim to architectural beauty—but on the contrary looks more like a house of detention or a cotton factory than a church. It stands upon a basement about 9 feet from the ground and has three entrances in front & one in the rear—which are reached by broad flight of stone steps The front is adorned by six‡ half pillers built into the walls of the main building—and the cupola is unfinished and detracts much from its beauty. When a spire shall have been added it will greatly improve its appearance.

* Samuel Northrup Castle, Levi Chamberlain, Edwin Oscar Hall.

** Refers apparently to Chamberlain, who died in July, 1849.

† Kaahumanu died in 1832.

‡ four.

This church & congregation worshipping here are now under the pastoral of charge of Revd Mr Clark*—who has but just assumed the station, which was occupied by Mr Armstrong for 8 years with much acceptance and success, and the people if they could have decided the question as to his leaving them would soon have settled the matter in the negative. Mr A often officiates still on the Sabbath but it's not a part of his official duty. Mr C is undoubtedly a man of much worth—and a valuable member of the Mission—loved and respected—but scarcely fit for the post he is called to, his voice is feeble and it is with difficulty that he can be heard in the distant parts of the immense building—even with the aid of the sounding board which disfigures the pulpit—and he does not possess that style so well adapted to the congregation worshipping here as one of the back stations.

The other ch is under the care of Revd L Smith who assisted in its organization and has ever been its pastor, it was formed from members of the 1st ch who lived in the northern part of the city—and for whom it was a long walk and the wants also of that portion demanded some nearer place of worship.** The Ch was consequently was built in the extreme northern part in a good location, the land for wh was given by Konia wife of H. M. Chamberlain. The walls of it are of adobies—plastered, and the roof of Thatch it is a very neat & pretty appearance—is cool and easy to speak in. Mr Ss labours have been not without success and the continued & unabated zeal with which he has laboured have been crowned by the up building of his Ch. & the improved appearance of his people—for the latter Mrs S demands some credit being a lady of much taste and refinement of mind with the power of inspiring confidence—she has laboured with the female part of the Congregation—to their manifest improvement—and has devised and assisted in the execution of several means for their acquiring the comforts and necessities to an improved appearance. Mr S. is a bold and truthful & fearless preacher without respect to persons condemning & reproving wickedness in high as well as the low places—and seeking to discharge what he deems to be his whole duty—and in the course of his preaching some little time since he made some remarks from the pulpit—which the M of F† deemed of a personal nature—and insisted that Mr S should repeat the sermon & appologize. Taking H. M. & suite with him the Dr. attended at morning service and had the pleasure to hear the whole sermon as before obnoxious part and all—Mr S is much liked by his people and enjoys their full confidence.

There has always been some grounds of complaint against “The Missionaries”—ever since they first established themselves. It has varied with the character of those who made it—sometimes of making laws obnoxious to a certain class—of oppression & intolerance of political influence &c &c. There is a feeling now against a portion of them entertained by a very respectable class of the Community, that they exhibit in rather a strong light a too partizan

* E. W. Clark of Wailuku, Maui. He stayed at Kawaiahao for 15 years.

** Kaumakipili Church, on the mauka side of Beretania St. at the head of Smith St.

† Dr. G. P. Judd.

character for certain of the Govt officers—and that they do directly lend their aid as well as countenance them in the execution of matters purely political & disconnected with the objects of their mission. I am happy to say that the class referred to is a minority but residing where their influence is much felt they are often considered as the representatives of the whole body—but this is very erroneous for there are many who disapprove and do not conceal their sentiments of the acts of some who were once of their number—and strenuously resist the influences that are put into operation to gain them over and make it appear as if they as a body endorsed those actions. Repeated—and strong attempts have been made to have the missionaries forswear the land of their birth—and whence they have so long and still do derive their support and take oath of allegiance to H. M.—thus to blind the public at Home to much otherwise unfavorable, and to enlist the feeling of the Christian public of the U. S. to uphold a political conclave however it might be conducted. This measure has been urged on by those who have left the Mission—& like the Fox with his tail cut off have tried to set the fashion—and there have not been wanting a few who now are of those now in the service of the Bd who have seconded it—but has thus far been signally rebuked by a majority.

The History of the Catholic Mission for dates &c—see books.

Suburbs

The suburbs of Hon: contain every variety of scenery and afford some magnificent landscapes. The ampitheatre of hills that sweep inland from Dimond point on the South to the long point known as Barbers point on the West and near the center of wh Hon: is situated is about 30 miles and includes the several valleys and villages that constitute the suburbs of the metropolis. The populaton of the whole is supposed to be about 10,000 of wh Hon contains about 6000 or 7000. Commencing with the one on the right and which is the first seen on approaching the city—I will try to give an imperfect sketch of them. Waikiki is the name of what is now a small fishing hamlet—But wh was formerly a populous village—the residence of the King. It is very pleasantly situated on the borders of a bay of the same name where previously to the discovery of the har of Hon: all the ships visited for trade recruit &c. For the natives it has much more attraction then Hon. The surf breaks but a short distance from the shore affording them a fine opportunity of enjoying an amusement of wh they are fond and excel—vis playing upon a surf board which is a long plank of light buyant wood rounded at the sides and one rib—upon wh they balance themselves upon the crest of the foaming billow & come with it rushing to the shore—against wh—it seems impossible to save being dashed to pieces—but wh they skillfully avoid. I have seen one native who would stand erect upon his board while going with frightful velocity on the boiling billow. The refreshing coolness 'neath the overshadowing coconut trees invites to that listless indolence wh they so much indulged in. And the greensward from which hundreds of trunks shot upwards and whose fan like tops rustled—& made music to the gentle sea breeze—formed a carpet more

highly prized then richest ottomans. Here the dance and song enlived the night which was devoted to pleasure While it required but little labour of the hands to furnish their food from land that scarce requires the tillage and when the sentence issued against Adam was the least felt. But 'amid all their pleasures there was an object in sight—that was the dread & veneration of all—a short distance from the village & immediately beneath the towering & rugged peaks of "Dimond hill" or Leiahi stand the ruined walls of a once large heiau or sacred temple Where their idol Gods were worshiped and whence issued the summons for some more valuable sacrifice then the banana or the Coconut and upon whose walls the human victim—writhing in the agony of death was laid to appease or propitiate their horrid & frightful works of their own hands. Galling indeed must have been the chains of superstition that ground the people to the very dust—and penetrated their very flesh. No life was secure, no property safe. The priest was supreme for he often ruled the King and the King the people. If it was declared the will of the God none—not even the King dared disobey.

In upper or inland Waikiki is an immense pile of stones—from wh the walls of an ancient building was discernable—and all of wh stones were brought miles from the other side of the Island—by the whole population who were driven out to assist in its erection Thus showing the power of the priesthood over the masses. The middle portion of the district now under description is fertile and considerable food is grown there but nothing compared to the times when the Old Conqueror made it his head quarters—and when it was 1st in importance on the Island—a row of aged trees are pointed out where the "talks" were held and 'neath whose shade mighty schemes have been planned and daringly executed. Between this village and the City are "the plains"—wh untill the last few years was "the "drive" for the City and which in the P M and of a Saturday in particular was filled with equestrians, Carriages—Mules and Jackass—a most motley crowd. They are quite extensive being two or three miles long and from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width—on the sea side they are separated by a swamp from the low flat land of the beach and on the inland bounded by lofty range of hills—between wh are some pretty valleys the most remarkable of wh is that of Manoa—wh is much visited and celebrated for its rich luxuriousness and picturesque boldness. It is almost encircled by lofty hills—and has air of quiet & repose—whi is delightful. It was in this valley in a secluded retired spot far from the bustle of the City that Kaahumanu—breathed her last a female unsurpassed in the annals of the history of the nation, and whose loss the whole nation sympathized in as loosing their best friend.

Just at the entrance of this delightful valley—is the Punahou Mission School. This institution was established in 1842 for the purpose of putting the children of the mission in a way to their mind through education then it was in the power of the Parents to do without neglecting their missionary work. Revd D. Dole a Gent of a finished education was placed in charge of the school—& has ever since supervised the litterary dept while Mr W H Rice has the care of the manual labor dept. The children are sent here from the

different families and are watched over and cared for as children of one household. They cultivate the spacious grounds about the establishment wh is not only beneficial to their health of bodies & mind but also furnishes a source of small income—trifling to be sure.

The plains are used as the race course—and when such an event is announced there are thousands who assemble to witness it. The Horses are very fine—and those who have been carefully trained are possessed of good bottom & speed and afford excellent saddle horses for wh purpose they are mostly used—tho there are a good many carriages kept.

Honolulu on the Sabbath

There are probably but very few places in any Country wh contains the same number of Inhabitants—where the Sabbath is more outwardly respected and regard paid to it as Holy time, and it cannot fail to strike the most careless observer—particularly when compared to all the other ports in the ocean, Tahiti perhaps excepted. The first sounds that salute the ear of an early Mornng are the bells from the different churches—announcing the hour of prayer at the Commencement of the Sacred day. As the mornng sun rises majestically bright & glorious—the usual hum of business is hushed—the [illeg.] of the natives as they come to offer their vegetables of a morning is not heard—but a delicious quiet reigns around. The gentle breeze scarce plays amid the Jessamine vine that shades the door—while none of the busy sounds of mechanical labour salute the ear.

The milk man—comes in with seemingly more quiet then wont leaves his supply of milk and departs as silently as he entered—no other signs of trafic is to be seen—not a canoe afloat—not a loud or boisterous mirth—greet either eye or ear. But all is one holy calm. That marks with the deepest respect the “Kapu” day. At 8/2. am The bells are again ringing out loudly on the still air and their notes go from plain to valley—and groups of children clad in the clean, fresh dresses of white—or the favorite color of Pink or orange—are seen assembling from all quarters—from out the secluded little valley—from the broad plain and from the streets of the City all tending to the *House* S. S. To one to whom a S. S. is interesting—a visit to those of Hon cannot fail to be of much interest. The largest school is that held in the Kings Chapel—and contains under its charge from 80 to 100 schollars—from the little urchin that reads his big letters upon the pasteboard sheet—to those who are able to study and understand the lessons taught in the Holy book. The schollars for cleanliness and orderly appearance would compare with those of a much more enlightened land. Those who live back from town—do not appear with so much taste in dress as those who from nearer connexion with the city are enable to follow more its fashions and they make a very respectable appearance. But their happy beaming faces in which no trace of brutal ignorance of debasing heathanism remains—exhibit the best signs of a mind capable of rising in the scale of intelligence and of becoming lights to shine in their land where even now there is much gross darkness. The young and rising generation that are

now coming forward will probably have under The Almighty Ruler of Nations—the destiny of their Country in their hands—and as they are enjoying privileges, which their parents received not “till all the influence for evil were first implanted—and enjoying instruction from their earliest years—& are directed and invited to the paths of virtue and truth—yet—they may acquiesce in the too general listlessness to resist temptation—and follow on the path wh if pursued must subvert the true interests of the nation. It is a pleasing sight here to see the young ladies from the Royal School assisting as teachers those over whom they may be called to exercise authority & by their mild gentle bearing winning the affection of their pupils. The singing with wh the school closes is very well executed—and has a happy effect. The bell has again sent forth its call—and at its summons the people are fast assembling—the school dismissed the scholars pass into the body of the house and seek their accustomed seats. Taking a seat wh commands the entrance the worshippers—are seen rapidly filling up the house. They come from all the classes of life. In one may be seen an aged man—the sight of his eyes dimmed with age—his limbs trembling with the weight of years is led forward by some friend or Companion to a seat near the desk. Far different has been the worship in wh most of his life has been spent. Instead of coming up to a spacious house prepared for the worship of the true God, he has far oftener bowed the knee in the open air before an immense pile of stones—that have been sprinkled with the blood of his fellows, & offered his adoration to a senseless block of wood carved out by mens hands into a shape a libel upon humanity—or perchance in his own house, paid homage to a stone clothed with a piece of cloth, while his hands were yet fresh from the commital of crimes. Now—how changed—he has heard of that God—he worshiped as the “Unknown”—he has been acclaimed by his apostle, as the One Sacrifice—as the only mediator—and tho his mind cannot grasp all the mysteries of the Godhead, yet he fain believes and comes & sits down with his little child—and hears the truth as proclaimed from the sacred desk while streams of penitential tears flow amain—and he strives with the ignorance of his darkened understanding to receive & embrace an offer so adapted to his condition. Another and far different sight is the fashionable female who either from station or command of means appears dressed in the fullest fashion she enters the broad middle entrance—her dress of rich satin or silk, made after foreign style is closely fitted to her large form. The shawl and bonnet of the last importation—and with parasol & fan she moves on to her seat near the pulpit—her eyes wander around to meet the gaze of the many who cannot aspire to such distinction, and with a self satisfied air she uses her fan as a toy to the display of the ringed hand that shuts it. The great majority however of the people, are plainly and cleanly clad for no one would appear at church with dirty clothes. Some of the fashions cannot but cause a smile at their ludicrous appearance and ill adaptation of the wearer—for an instance a female from the suburbs—or city perhaps—wears something called a honnet—but wh would be a natural curiosity in any milliners rooms at home—the crown if not standing in angles to each of about 45 degrees—while it is hardly large enough for a child it is held on by proper

ribbon and callico strings to a head of one well advanced in life. The numerous little calabashes with holes cut in the sides—excite a curiosity as to their use in a church 'till the general use of them as spittoons & the cleanliness of the floor show their utility—and convenience for the neck of the gourd is always clean & is the handle which it is passed by—from one to another.

KANAHOLA

As the last notes of the bells are toling—the Royal children generally make their appearance—accompanied by their teachers and—with the air of a well regulated family each takes his accustomed seat which are in front of H Ms pew. One of the Young ladies taking her place at the seraphim.* H. Ms & the Queen accompanied by H. H. lady and sometimes some Minister of Govt comes in as the bell ceases—and with quiet unostentatious manner passes thro the principal aisle to His pew—distinguished from the rest by the window back of it being draped with rich Crimson & Orange Satin. The house has been filled both below and in the large galleries that surround it—the Clock marks the hour for commencing the service when the Missionary rises—and with him the whole Congregation—while he implores the divine blessing in a short invocation. This ended the Hymn is given out when the Choir composed mostly of the young schollars of the S. S. led by their teacher—and assisted by the instrument—rises and the familiar air of other days and other scenes—is heard—as they swell the song of praise. H M & Queen both join—their seat being near—and they both have fine voices—and the singing of sacred music one of their means of enjoyment. The first time that the stranger visiting a native congregation, and then hearing some of the old familiar tunes of boyhood tho sung to words of wh he is utterly ignorant—but with apparent solemnity & feeling—leave an impression not easily forgotten, nor obliterated from memory.

The form of worship is that of those who first introduced the sacred institution of the Sabbath here & who were Presbyterians—and that form has continued thro all the stations on the Island. After the Songs of praise and the Instructions drawn from the Holy book have been read. The Minister rises to the performance of his duty of imparting instruction to the assembled congregation, but before commencing the sermon—he perhaps—requests “the person or persons who are to receive the holy rite of baptizm to present themselves.”—allow me to describe a scene witnessed then. Answering to the Call of their pastor the Parents presented themselves with their adopted one, but one round where their hearts clung, and where they would see—a “Child of the Covenant.” Themselves members of the Church, and lights bright & shining in their course—they would have their household also. It was a lovely sight—between her parents that young girl stood—just entering the [illeg.] years of life when the spring time of youth with all it freshness & attraction around her—and yet hardly contaminated by the evil influences that too soon surprise & overtake the young—she stood. Clothed in pure white emblatical

* a reed instrument then recently invented, but which from its harsh tones enjoyed only a brief popularity, being replaced by the harmonium, etc.

I trust of that purity that may mark her life—she receives the beautiful name of “May” from the lips of the missionary—while the pure drops of the crystal water fell upon her fair forehead—many a prayer was that moment offered at a time of Grace, that “Hers might be that better portion.”

This sacred and interesting ceremony being over The Minister once more takes his stand at the desk, and commences his discourse. If a person who sought for the high sounding and choice selections of well timed periods—and elaborate sentences—would be sorely disappointed if he could have a literal translation of the subject of discourse. He would be surprised to see it so plain, like childrens talk, but this is the best adapted to the hearers and tells with the most effect. The service lasts an hour, when the benediction over the people as quietly disperse as they assembled—each his own way.

The next service is at the Bethel, from whose Flag Staff, the B. Flag is floatg to the breeze. This building has been recently altered & is now quite commodious & accomodates all classes their being no other Eng service, the resident gentry as well as Seamen attend it. Entering the gateway from Broadway—a few steps reach the door. The body of the house is neatly & plainly furnished with slips—free of course. The gally is quite small but yet accomodates a good many. The Choir sit there & are assisted by a seraphim. The Pulpit is of the old fashioned Box style & looks heavy & close. The Preacher is Rev S. C. D. who was sent out by the Am. S. F. Soc in 42 & is principally sustained by them, the services are held here twice a day, Morning & Evening, & well attended. The other churches are Mr. Smiths & the Catholic chapel—who hold service at the same hours as at Kings Chapel. Mr. S. the same & the Cath: after their form—both have respectable congregations in the Morning. Neither have near as many in the P M. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Missionaries the churches like those of other lands are not so well attended in the P M services—the enjoyment from the siesta overcomes those who merely attend from habit & have no higher inducements. But during the hours of divine service in either part of the day few natives are seen idling or enjoying themselves in the street this being confined almost wholly to Forgns who by far too many make it a day of riding & recreation—and that to in face of good & wholesome municipal regulations to the contrary—but it is by those whom the Govt or officers do not like to proceed against. It is very pleasant at the close of the day—when the sun is declining—and the cool breeze is gently blowing to take a quiet walk and enjoy the peace & stillness that still remains on all around. A number are out walking enjoying the glories of nature but there is not the merry laugh & lightsome glee of other cities—but chastened & quiet bearing extending to the pleasant salutation of “Aloha” (love to you) in passing—little groups are met returning from their social meetings—after service with their best Sunday clothes & cheerful look while occasionally some of the Younger Class are seen strolling whither fancy leads them—& perhaps a little group of urchins upon some grass plot are having their frolic wh is hushed on approaching them—& may be one bolder than the rest gives forth in sonorous tones his “Aloha oe.” The sun sinks to rest upon a happy people in a happy land—where nature is bountiful in her gifts, and point remarkably up to Natures God.

Hawaiian Females

The Ha: females were far more favored than a great majority of their sex who educated (if the term may be allowed) in heathenism are degraded to the lowest degree—even to the level with the brute creation—being as a dog or beast of burden—fetch and carry as the whim of their leige lord may dictate. Although labouring under many restrictions the females were respected and treated with consideration and respect—no acts of degradation were imposed but many restrictions were laid on them by the Kapus—and wh were death if known to violate. These restrictions were hard as they were upon the fruits &c wh grew in tempting luxuriance about them. The bannana & the Coco Nut were Kapu—and I was once much amused once at an old woman describing to me the manner in wh she & others used to occasionally indulge in the “Forbidden Fruit”—when there were no men near to expose them. The flesh of the bovine also was interdicted them, & is probably the reason that they became so much attached to the meat of the dog—wh animal was different from the common dog—but was bread & fed on purpose for food—& their flesh very delicate & rich—and another singular restriction & the one wh showed the greatest degradation wh they laboured under was they were not allowed to eat with or in the same house as the men or mingle in the crowd before the temple. Their house was separate—their food—utensils—&c were strictly kept apart from those of the men—and no one would have dared to have violated these old established customs—wh tradition refers to an Ancient King who not liking the too close scrutiny of his wife into his amatory indulgences—obtained from the High Priest an interdict upon the Queen—at certain times thereby giving her lord & master freedom to roam—fearless of meeting her. That the plan worked so well that it was kept up—and the mean & petty restrictions upon their rights were thus engrafted as part of their laws & continued until Rihoriho—assension on the death of his Father when headed by the Queen (a woman of strong mind) he ate freely with the women. The institution of marriage was of course unknown—parties came together—as fancy or convenience dictated, & remained so long as caprice or passion—or policy dictated—though often couples remained faithful—to each yet as many seperated upon either party choosing. The Chiefs in a measure however were more particular alliances were made, and means taken by each chieftain to secure himself with his neighbor and the children were with them as now—the link connecting. In many cases the affection did not go with the gift—but this was a matter of little consequence to either party—& was easily disposed of.

Such a state of things—at such being the lot of the females it is not to be wondered at that the mother should destroy her young offspring—wh would probably be of little service to her while it interfered with the pursuit of her pleasures. The crime of infanticide was fearfully prevalent & has been of the causes that have tended to depopulate with such fearful rapidity the numbers of the people—(Kahookui). If woman laboured under disadvantages she enjoyed many favors her Companion toiled for her in the erection of her house in the cultivation—and preparation of her food. For her he plied the paddle of his

canoe as he went out for fish—& for her would he do battle—as the mother of his children—she was always treated with kindness—and this point shows how they have arisen to the high offices of state. The birth of a child by a Chiefess was hailed with pleasure & the child took its rank from the Mother. For they knew *her* rank—she nurtured & trained it—and as its Mother—she took a higher step—& at last was raised to “half the kingdom” in political life—but the bands of the Kapu reached her private social life and she could not over reach them. There are instances known of her going forth to battle with her lord and fallen fighting by his side—(Malolo) of her sustaining him when his canoe was overturned & driven to sea—& swimming miles with him to land.